FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'DANUBE-84' MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN IN HUNGARY

LD261901 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] A joint military and tactical exercise named "Danube-84" started today. In the exercise, the attack by the theoretical enemy must be stopped and then a counter-offensive against their positions has to be launched. This task was given to designated troops of the Hungarian People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Czechoslovak People's Army. Reconnaissance was carried out by Soviet soldiers. The artillery preparation was the task of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and then under the cover of fighter planes and battle helicopters of the Hungarian Air Force, Hungarian tank units broke through the defensive line of the enemy that was stubbornly defending. The battle lasted only a few minutes where we were standing, but of course the tanks continued the pursuit of the theoretical enemy.

The "Danube-84" joint military and tactical exercise is continuing according to the training schedule.

16,000 Participating

AU261415 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1400 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest/Vienna -- Warsaw Pact exercises code-named "Dunabe-84" have entered into their active phase this week, according to Western observers. Some 16,000 Soviet, Czechoslovak, and Hungarian troops are said to be taking part in the exercises, which are being held in western Hungary in the area between the Austrian border and Budapest. The preparations for "Danube-84" were officially announced in Budapest on 16 June.

SPORTS EVENTS SCHEDULED IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU251734 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 21 June on page 8 carries a 750-word interview given by Rudolf Dusek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association, to RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Jaroslav Stanek. The interview, the date and place of which are not given, deals with the sports competitions to be held in the Soviet bloc countries "before and after the Olympic games" to give athletes from these countries a chance to "demonstrate their qualities and skills."

Desek says that following the decision of a number of National Olympic Committees not to take part in the Olympic games in Los Angeles, the need arose "to give our athletes an opportunity to cash in on their demanding and hard training. The decision was therefore reached to hold top-level competitions of the socialist countries, in addition to planned starts at a number of important international meetings. These competitions are not organized or intended as alternative Olympic games. They proceed from traditional meetings and will be held at different places and dates, in both Olympic and non-Olympic sports. We anticipate that they will be attended by the best athletes from socialist states. They will also be open to other invited athletes."

Dusek goes on to say that four of these competitions will be held in Czechoslovakia. These include women's track-and-field sports, which will be held in Prague from 16-18 August; men's and women's gymnastics, to be held in Olomouc from 20 to 26 August; archery, to be held in Plzen from 23 to 26 August; and women's handball, to be held in Trencin from 21 to 25 August. Should more than six teams enroll in the handball tournament, two groups would be formed, with teams of the second group playing their matches in Gottwaldov.

According to Dusek, a total of 34 such competitions will be held "before and after the Olympic Games," with athletes from Czechoslovakia participating in all of them, except men's field hockey, acrobatics, and sambo.

In concluding the interview, Dusek says: "These competitions will give our best athletes a chance to 'sell' their form, to confirm that they were well prepared for the Olympics. I trust that top achievements will be attained at these sports competitions of the socialist countries. They will also represent a good preparation for other important international competitions, because our nonparticipation in Los Angeles does not mean in the least that we are parting ways with international sports, international federations, and the Olympic movement. On the contrary, we remain loyal to the Olympic ideas and principles."

CSSR AS ILLUSTRATION OF CEMA INTEGRATION BENEFITS

AU221554 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jun 84 p 6

[Boris Latta: "A Clear Answer to the Enemies of Socialism"]

[Excerpt] In connection with the economic summit [in Moscow this June] and the 35th anniversary of CEMA's founding, articles questioning the mutual benefits of the socialist states' ties of integration have appeared in Western information media. Many commentaries, which are part of the U.S.-masterminded psychological war against the socialist countries, flatly claim that the socialist economic division of labor does not correspond to the national interests of one CEMA country or another and that the development of cooperation does not stem from the objective needs of their national economies. In this connection, a great deal has been written also about Czechoslovakia.

Let us therefore take a closer look, taking the example of Czechoslovakia, at its contribution to as well as its benefits from the international socialist division of labor.

The exchange of goods with other CEMA member-countries accounts for 72 percent of Czechoslovakia's total foreign trade. After the USSR and the GDR, the CSSR has the third highest share (about 11 percent) in total mutual exchange among CEMA countries. The CSSR ensures 77 percent of its imports of fuels and raw and other materials from CEMA member-countries; 74 percent of its imports of machinery and equipment; and 63 percent of its imports of industrial merchandise. On the other hand, 80 percent of the Czechoslovak experts of machinery and equipment and 69 percent of its consumer goods experts go to CEMA countries. The structure of Czechoslovakia's trade relations with socialist countries is affected by its limited domestic raw material resources and, which is more important, the great fuel- and energy-intensiveness of our economy. As a result, fuels and energy account for about two-fifth of total Czechoslovak imports from the countries of the socialist community.

Even the few examples cited here clearly show that the fabrications of antisocial imperialist propaganda have nothing in common with reality and are only a wish of the enemies of socialism, a wish that they present as the reality. The states of the socialist community are successfully expanding their economic and scientific and technical potential and thus ensuring a dynamic development of both their national economies and the socialist community as a whole.

TASKS SET FOR MEMBERS AT MOSCOW SUMMIT

AU222042 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jun 84 p 1

[Editorial: "An Important Step Forward"]

[Text] An economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries ended a few days ago. There is no doubt that this forum has become an important factor of international development. It constitutes an important watershed in the development of the CEMA countries' cooperation.

The conference generalized the wealth of experience that CEMA, its member-countries, have gained in developing truly equal and mutually advantageous economic cooperation. It was affirmed that the course oriented toward socialist economic integration has been a full success. The community of CEMA member-countries has strengthened, its international authority has increased, and its positive influence on the economic development of all individual member-countries has strengthened.

The conference was held in a constructive spirit, in an atmosphere of a frank exchange of views, mutual understanding, and unity. Important documents were discussed and signed at the conference: the declaration of the CEMA member-countries entitled "Maintaining Peace and International Economic Cooperation," and the "Declaration on the Main Directions of the Further Development and Deepening of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation of the CEMA Member-Countries."

At the same time the 38th (extraordinary) CEMA session was also held, at which the delegations of the member-countries, headed by prime ministers, discussed measures to realize the resolutions of the economic conference. The session approved these measures and charged the CEMA Executive Committee with directing the work of the CEMA agencies connected with their fulfillment.

These deliberations determine the strategy of mutual economic cooperation of the member-countries for years ahead and constitute another step toward deepening the coordination of economic policy. A firm foundation was laid for the coordination of the 5-year plans for the 1986-1990 period and beyond. The participants agreed jointly to work out a comprehensive program of scientific-technical development for 15 to 20 years. They expressed the collective view that the CEMA member-countries have all prerequisites for elevating the cooperation in this sphere to a higher level.

"We have taken an important step forward in the coordination of economic policy," said Comrade Konstantin Chernenko in his speech at a reception given in honor of the participants in the conference. "We signed important program documents. Long-term directions of the economic cooperation of the fraternal countries were set. All this must enable us to make better use of the advantages of socialist integration for the benefit of our nations, to create prerequisites for a more effective fulfillment of the tasks of the intensification of production, and for further equalizing the levels in the development of the CEMA member-countries.

"It is, of course, understandable that even good decisions will not automatically yield results should no creative and purposeful actions be undertaken for their fulfillment. Therefore the realization of the achieved agreements corresponds to the interests of all countries of our community, to the interests of socialism and strengthening peace."

The participants in the conference agreed that the CEMA member-countries have at present the following most important tasks in the sphere of economy and mutual cooperation:

-- an accelerated transition of the economy to intensive development and raising its effectiveness;

-- ensuring the further growth of social production as the basis of the development of the socialist society and raising the standard of living of the people;

-- raising the technical standards, the reliability, the life span, and the quality of products, and expanding and speedily innovating their range;

-- developing the export potential, particularly in branches of the manufacturing industry;

-- a more rational distribution of manpower;

-- accelerating the process of a gradual equalization of the level of the economic development of the CEMA member-countries.

This activity must contribute to the mobilization of the individual countries' potential and to intensifying their mutual cooperation. It must help the dynamic and harmonious development of each country and the entire community. At the same time its task is to contribute to ensuring the necessary sources of fuels, energy, and raw materials, but also to foodstuffs and industrial goods, modern machinery and equipment. Here particular attention will be devoted to the development of electronics, microprocessor technology, and robotics. The member-countries will jointly work out a program of the construction of nuclear power plants and thermal plants until the year 2000.

The coordination of the national economic plans will concentrate on resolving priority tasks and will become the main instrument for the coordination of economic policy in those spheres in which the member-countries are developing mutual cooperation. The most important thing is that the conference decided to strengthen and deepen cooperation in science and technology. The scientific-technical potential of the CEMA countries now constitutes a third of the world's potential. The measures that were discussed and adopted at the conference will doubtlessly be reflected also in the overall standard of science and technology in the world.

The growing economic strength of the CEMA member-states is a good base for their peace policy. In the documents of the conference it was again recalled that the CEMA countries are determined to consistently strive for peace in the world, for the improvement of international economic and political relations. They decisively reject the line oriented to undermining the peace foundations of interstate relations. They are against any attempts at interference in the internal affairs of other states and against any misuse of economic relations as an instrument of political pressure. They regard such behavior as the grossest violation of the generally recognized norms of international law, of the UN Charter, and of the CSCE Final Act.

"As historical experience shows," notes the declaration of the CEMA member-countries entitled "Maintaining Peace and International Economic Cooperation," "this line vis-a-vis the states of the socialist community has absolutely no future. These countries have all they need to be able to withstand any pressure and discriminatory measures, as well as any attempts to impede their development and participation in the international economic cooperation, because they rely on their growing economic and scientific-technical potential, on the advantages of the socialist planned economy, and are reinforcing their unity and cooperation."

The CEMA economic conference on highest level without doubt considerably contributed also to the deepening of the coordination of the socialist countries' activity aimed at strengthening peace and peaceful cooperation among nations. Its documents again drew the attention of the world public to the known proposals of the socialist countries pertaining to disarmament and relaxation of tension. From the platform of the conference it was emphasized that halting the feverish arms buildup and going over to disarmament would contribute to the improvement of economic relations.

As shown in the declaration of the CEMA member-countries "Maintaining Peace and International Economic Cooperation," the counting on force, the escalation of feverish arms buildup, and the subordination of economic relations to an aggressive policy causes difficulties not only for the socialist countries but for the whole world, for all states. It impedes the solution of the key problems of world economic development and makes the way out of the economic crisis in the capitalist world difficult. The disorganization in international trade is growing, bringing with itself various restrictions, a wave of protectionism, and the upsetting of currency and financial relations.

All this aggravates the economic difficulties of the capitalist countries. The overwhelming majority of the developing countries are in a particularly difficult situation. The gap in the level of their economic development compared with the leading capitalist countries is deepening.

The socialist countries have always been convinced that no world problem, including the historical conflict between socialism and capitalism, can be resolved with weapons, militarily. Therefore the representatives of the CEMA member-countries also made use of the platform of that conference to again express their opposition to threats with force and the preparation of aggression, against all forms of economic protectionism, in order to again support all efforts for extensive, mutually advantageous cooperation with other states, for the normalization of international economic relations, and for the elimination of all obstacles to their development.

At the CEMA economic conference on the highest level, its member-countries favored the restructuring of international relations to enable all countries to participate in them according to the principle of justice. They are prepared to expand trade, economic, and scientific-technical relations with the developed capitalist states, provided it will be done on the principle of equality, mutual advantage, and noninterference in internal affairs.

They are -- in harmony with their potential -- prepared to continue providing economic and scientific-technical assistance also to the developing countries, expand cooperation with them, and thus contribute to strengthening their economic independence.

The participants in the conference expressed the firm conviction that a consistent realization of the approved decisions will yield new stimuli for the further development of their economies, for increasing the prestige and attractiveness of socialism in the world, for further reinforcing their unity and cooperation.

ROMANIAN CSCE ENVOY: CONCRETE DIALOGUE NEEDED

AU261735 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1702 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm AGERPRES 26/6/1984 -- In the address he made during the June 26 plenary session of the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe Romania's representative pointed to the importance of surpassing the present stage of general talks and passing to a concrete dialogue. This means to adopt tangible confidence-building and security measures, to diminish the danger of a military confrontation in Europe, to sanction the obligation not to resort to the use or threat of force in bilateral interstate relations, he said. Given the particularly serious situation on the continent, the speaker went on, our main task is to work to diminish our divergencies, to harmonize stances and find agreement points, to the end of convenanting confidence-building measures which should meet all participating states' interests in security and exert a positive influence on the situation in Europe.

The Romanian representative showed that in the opinion of the Romanian delegation what was essential was not the number of working bodies to be set up but the guarantee that the respective body or bodies would provide the necessary conditions for a thorough analysis, in a constructive spirit and with the participation of the 35 states, of all the proposals that were or will be advanced.

ORIGINAL VERSION OF BORDER INCIDENT RECONFIRMED

AU261741 Tirana ATA in English 1725 GMT 26 Jun 84

["Explanation of the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 26 (ATA) -- The French news agency, AFP, reported that the body of the French citizen, Jean Marie Masselin, was found by Greek sailors not far from the Island of Corfu, on June 24, 1984. The founding [as received] of his corpse out of the Albanian waters proves of the announcement made by ATA on June 20, 1984 that "not any French national has been caught or arrested by the Albanian border guards".

Nevertheless, AFP and other foreign information means are speculating on the causes of the death of the French national and, accusing unjustly, the Albanian border organs.

The ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY reconfirms once again that the conditions in which the Albanian territorial waters were repeatedly violated by an unidentified motorboat, are those it has informed on June 20, 1984. The Albanian authorities have no information on what has happened to the persons that violated our territorial waters, after they left the Albanian coast, just like they have no information at all about the mission of the motorboat and the aims of the persons on its board.

RAMIZ ALIA RECEIVES NEW LAOTIAN ENVOY 20 JUNE

AU211300 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Kongkeo Phanouvong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in connection with the presentation of credentials. The ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Reiz Malile; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Zeqi Agolli, head of a directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ALBANO REVEALS POLITICAL MOTIVES IN ANTONOV CASE

AU241601 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jun 84 p 4

[Article by Nencho Khranov, BTA observer: "Prosecutor Albano Is Unmasking Himself"]

[Text] Antonio Albano, deputy prosecutor of the Court of Appeal in Rome, has demonstrated on several occasions that his actions as a high priest in the temple of the goddess of justice are not subject to the principles and demands of law, but to his own political views and his deep hatred for the socialist countries, including, of course, the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This hatred was expressed in his "protest," the result of which the decision to place Antonov under house arrest was canceled and he was sent back to prison despite his poor health and the opinion expressed by two official experts. The fact that this action was absolutely incorrect has been recognized by a new decision adopted by Magistrate Martella, according to which Antonov will again be transferred from prison to his home.

Claire Sterling, the CIA envoy who was one of the inspirers of the idea about the "Bulgarian connection" in the organization of the attempt against the pope's life, has grossly violated the investigation secrets and spread details of Albano's decision to prosecute Antonov (it is known, however, that Magistrate Martella must take the final decision), and the prosecutor himself has given an interview to the U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS [AP] and revealed his real political "credo." I am deliberately using the word political because Albano's unrestrained chatter has nothing to do with law and mainly deals with political speculations and insinuations by no means differing from the stories written at the very beginning of the anti-Bulgarian campaign by the CIA champions Claire Sterling and Paul Henze. Presumably embarrassed by the situation in which he was placed as a result of the noise raised in Italy by the fact that none other than the notorious Claire Sterling had spread the version about the prosecutor's decision (presumably with his help), Albano decided personally to confirm the American journalist's stories. These are stories propagated by the most reactionary press organs in the West and have provoked the fanning of a new anti-Bulgarian campaign.

The prosecutor now pompously declares to AP that he is "convinced of the fact that the Bulgarians, presumably with Soviet assistance, prepared the attempts against the pope's life on 13 May 1981." This is why he recommended prosecution of three Bulgarians and four Turks as accomplices in the attempt. How can we describe the arguments, or to put it in legal language, the evidence, supplied by Albano? As AP writes, the prosecutor admitted that "the majority of the information he received and upon which his report was based was provided by Agca, who assisted the investigators." How Agca cooperated with the investigating judges by his contradictory chatter became obvious to any unprejudiced observer. Even the Italian bourgeois press wrote on several occasions about how the criminal was influenced by the version worked out by the CIA and by various other NATO intelligence agencies on Bulgaria's participation in the attempt. This is why, in the aforementioned interview, Albano promptly tried to cover himself by hastily declaring that "Agca told many lies, but also certain truths."

The truth of the neofascist killer becomes the truth of the Roman prosecutor. He repeats and reiterates the slanders that appeared 2 years ago on the pages of the conservative U.S. press. According to them the attempt was allegedly organized by "the Bulgarians" because of "social unrest in Poland" and because of the pope's support for the "Solidarity" trade union. Naturally, Albano has no facts to back this assertion, because such facts simply do not exist. Nevertheless, he is very generous in supplying thoughts and considerations of the sort that "the USSR may be involved in the conspiracy."

Where is the evidence of this pompous servant of Italian law? "Can you imagine that Bulgaria could do something like this without Moscow's consent?" he asks rhetorically. In order to sound even more convincing, he adds as follows: "Do you perhaps think that Bulgaria's decision to withdraw from the Olympic games in Los Angeles is independent? I do not think so."

What Antonio Albano thinks is his own business, as a matter of fact. However, when the deputy prosecutor of the Court of Appeal in Rome gives an interview on a case that is still open and still subject to secrecy, this is something quite different. This affects, above all, the Italian legal organs. It is indicative and very regrettable that the prosecutor's conclusions by no means differ from the slanders and inventions of anticommunist agencies financed by Washington and that he is insolently attacking the socialist countries -- namely the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union -- which have correct and active political relations with the Italian Republic, in order to justify a nonsensical and monstrous accusation.

Albano's interview eloquently confirms the conviction of our public since the very beginning of this anti-Bulgarian conspiracy. The case against Antonov and the slanders about a "Bulgarian connection" have nothing in common with justice. They are subjected to political, anticommunist goals and to Washington's crusade against the world of real socialism. The "arguments" of the eloquent prosecutor Albano demonstrate that some Italian legal organs have lost the blindfold that covers the eyes of the goddess of justice at the very moment they began to deal with the "Antonov case."

U.S. Press Publishing Slanders

AU251340 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jun 84 p 7

[Report by RABOTNICHESKO DELO New York correspondent Georgi Todorchev: "Deliberate Suggestions"]

[Text] The forces behind the anti-Bulgarian plot with their journalistic "transmitters" are intensely continuing their attempts in the U.S. monopoly press to influence the outcome of the Italian investigation of the "Bulgarian connection" in the attempt on the pope's life.

In reports that are especially inflated in their scope, that deliberately and consciously suppress and ignore the facts published by the Bulgarian side, which fully refute the totally fabricated allegations against Sergey Antonov and other Bulgarian citizens, the U.S. bourgeois press is publishing provocative slanders against the socialist countries.

The basic source of the new wave of blackmail is the report of the Italian prosecutor, Antonio Albano, which in an "unknown" way has become known to Western correspondents. This report is being deliberately and selectively quoted with purely political conclusions and speculations connected with some "role" of Bulgaria and the USSR. Personal interviews and statements of Albano characterize him as an especially committed political figure, who in a way that is unacceptable in legal practice is trying to create a priori interpretations and a certain atmosphere, and thus influence public opinion in a particular direction against the conduct of the investigation.

Even from the viewpoint of U.S. judicial practice the investigation and trial ought to be immediately pronounced invalid and stopped because of a "public trial" and the creation of unacceptable prejudices by the relevant administrative organs.

Very clear efforts to this effect are being made by "new" reports, such as the one in U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. The case is being exploited especially in connection with the so-called issue of "international terrorism," which has been brought up by the U.S. Administration in the U.S. Congress. Suggestions are even being made to the State Department to consider "sanctions" against Bulgaria and the USSR. Extremist circles are urging that the issue be turned into a "global problem" in East-West relations. As pointed out by a DAILY WORLD editorial titled "The Plot Against Antonov" the information media are being manipulated in order to accuse an innocent man by twisting the truth.

PRC PREMIER'S EUROPEAN TOUR ROOTED IN OPPORTUNISM

AU251727 [Editorial Report] Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 22 June on page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by Mariya Netsova titled "Doors Opened by Western Business." The article analyzes the "political and economic goals of the visit of Zhao Ziyang, Chinese premier, to six West European countries."

According to Netsova, "as one of the architects of China's economic and technological reforms Zhao had invested all his efforts and personal prestige in influencing his partners in the talks and directing their attention toward China's gates, which have been opened for Western business." The general goal of the visit, as described by Netsova, was "to further elevate the general political platform on ever closer political connections between China and Western Europe by outlining the areas of economic, scientific-technical, and if possible, military cooperation."

In Netsova's opinion, "China continues to adhere to the policy developed in the seventies, "whose basic characteristic is developing relations with a strong and united Western Europe, "capable of opposing the provocations of the two 'superpowers' and turning into a guarantee of the continent's security and stability." Netsova points out that China forgets to stress "the real causes of the present dangerously exacerbated international situation and ignores the numerous Soviet initiatives on stopping the arms race." She accuses Zhao of "demonstrating understanding toward the deployment of first-strike U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which according to him have a defensive character."

Netsova describes the visit of the Chinese premier to Western Europe as "being connected with opportunistic considerations, coming only a month after the visit of Reagan to China and aiming to overcome the justified suspicions about the excessive coming together and strengthening of strategic dialogue with Washington." According to her Zhao "showed a greater interest in purchases and sales than in ideological issues." In conclusion she laments that "such orientation destroys the socialist foundation of the tender national economy, exposes China to the perils of the market economy, and separates it from its natural allies."

ZHIVKOV, USSR'S ANTONOV DISCUSS MACHINE BUILDING

AU261142 Sofia BTA in English 1036 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 26 (BTA) -- Yesterday Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received the Soviet governmental delegation headed by Mr. Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of the USSR. The delegation includes Mr. Mikhail Shkabardnya, minister of instrument building, automation equipment and control systems building, Mr. Boris Balmont, minister of the machine and tool building industries, Mr. Sergey Afanasyev, minister of heavy and transport machine building, Mr. Anatoliy Mayorets, minister of the electrical engineering industry, and high ranking representatives of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR.

The talks which took place in a cordial atmosphere discussed some important trends in the cooperation and integration between the two fraternal countries in the field of industry and mainly in the various spheres of machine building.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov once again confirmed the extremely high assessment the Bulgarian party and state leadership gives to the Moscow economic summit session of the CMEA member countries. The common opinion was expressed that this session opens up qualitatively new possibilities for the development of the socialist community on a multilateral as well as on a bilateral basis.

Satisfaction was expressed with the hitherto dynamic development of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in machine building as one of the decisive factors in the construction of an up-to-date machine building potential in Bulgaria and as a guarantee for her further active participation in the international socialist division of labour in this sphere.

A number of issues related to the deepening of specialisation and cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR in the sphere of electronics, automation of the technological processes, in the construction of widely adaptable automated production systems, in robotics and in the manufacture of equipment and machines for the food, chemical and the microbiological industries etc. [as received]

The belief was expressed that the visit of such a high-ranking governmental delegation from the Soviet Union and the business talks which it will have in Bulgaria will be a substantial contribution to the implementation of the decisions adopted at the Moscow session and to the development of cooperation and integration between the two countries in the spheres of machine building in the 1986-1990 period and even after that on a still wider basis.

Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP and minister of machine building, and Mr. Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, were present at the talks.

Ruse, Stara Zagora Visits

AU261858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] The Soviet Government delegation led by Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is visiting the country at the invitation of the Bulgarian Government, arrived in Ruse tonight. The delegation is accompanied by Comrade Ognyan Doynov. Prior to its arrival in Ruse, the delegation visited Stara Zagora, where it became acquainted with the organization of production at the unified plants for storing computer data, the scientific production and economic combine for the application of robot technology, Beroe, and the state economic association, Khranmash. The Soviet delegation also visited the plant for heavy machine building near Radomir now under construction, where it inspected some of the departments that have already been commissioned.

TRANSPORTATION TALKS WITH USSR BEGIN IN VARNA

AU261857 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] The 11th session of the permanent working group on economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the transportation sphere between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union began at the Golden Sands, near Varna, today. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, and the Soviet delegation by Viktor Yefimovich Biryukov, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee.

Major issues connected with the further development of transportation ties between the two countries will be discussed. Particular attention is devoted to the intensification of the conveyor transportation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, the implementation of new progressive technologies, and to the improvement of the ferryboat links in the Black Sea region. Issues connected with improving passenger transportation and more specifically with further expanding the cooperation between the Balkan Bulgarian civil aviation and Aeroflot are also being discussed.

KIM IL-SONG THANKS ZHIVKOV FOR HOSPITALITY

AU241450 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jun 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has received the following telegram from Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the DPRK, sent to him prior to Kim Il-song's departure from Bulgaria:

The DPRK party and state delegation has ended its successful visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and is leaving with sorrow.

During our visit to Bulgaria, we were given a cordial welcome by you, the BCP, the government, and the Bulgarian people. Very warm hospitality was accorded us, and we spent some pleasant and useful days here.

While departing Bulgaria, I wish again to express our deep gratitude to you personally, to the BCP, the government, and the people for their warm welcome, for the particularly cordial hospitality manifested as if toward true brothers, and for the steady and active support and solidarity displayed for the cause of the Korean people, who are building socialism and struggling for the unification of their motherland.

The visit of the DPRK party and state delegation took place at an opportune moment for strengthening and raising to a higher level the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation of our countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We are very pleased with the results of our visit to Bulgaria.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I express cordial wishes to the diligent and talented Bulgarian people, guided by the BCP and led by you, for further great successes in their struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on building an advanced socialist society.

MLADENOV TOASTS EXPANDING RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA

AU231520 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jun 84 p 5

[Report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, at official luncheon given in his honor at the Sacher Hotel in Vienna on 18 June]

[Text] In his toast Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, pointed out that the friendly relations existing between Bulgaria and Austria have been raised to a considerably high level throughout the last decades and that the two countries are presently pursuing a stable, dynamic, and mutually advantageous cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural sectors.

In stressing that there are all reasons to be satisfied at the hitherto achieved results of this cooperation, Petur Mladenov expressed the wish that these relations may become even more significant, for which there are still some not fully utilized opportunities. He pointed out that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, personally, are attaching great importance to the political dialogue with the Republic of Austria at the highest level and that the forthcoming visit of Mr Sinowatz, federal chancellor of Austria, to Bulgaria is awaited with great interest.

Minister Petur Mladenov further dwelt on some topical issues of the international situation in Europe and the world, on the trends toward an escalation of tension, likely to reach a critical point that may be followed by an explosion. In evaluation the reasons for the present-day tension he stressed that the deployment of new U.S. missiles in certain West European countries has become a turning point in the relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and that therefore the Geneva negotiations were brought to failure and the socialist countries were forced to adopt adequate reciprocal measures.

In expressing the wish of the Warsaw Pact states for constructive, honest, businesslike negotiations, based on the principles of equality and equal security, Minister Mladenov called attention to these countries' numerous and realistic proposals of a large scope, aimed at rescuing peace. However, these proposals have been passed over in silence or rejected "on principle" while the other side is submitting proposals that are obviously unacceptable.

In pointing out the great importance of the Stockholm conference, at which the socialist countries submitted proposals to adopt overall measures of a political, contractual-legal, and military-technical character, Petur Mladenov stressed that the neutral and nonaligned countries could play a considerable and constructive role at the Stockholm conference.

Dwelling on the Vienna negotiations, the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria declared that even the most recent Western proposals do not represent a step forward toward the elaboration of a basis for a mutually advantageous agreement on the issues discussed.

Petur Mladenov pointed out in closing his statement the importance of the idea launched by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, on the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, and recalled his proposal on signing bilateral agreements between Balkan states containing a code on good-neighborly relations.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS BEGIN 26 JUNE

AU261854 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Frederick Bolkestein, the Netherland's state secretary for economic affairs, has arrived in Bulgaria at the invitation of Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade. His visit coincides with the seventh session of the Bulgarian-Netherlands Governmental Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and also with the week devoted to the Netherlands which currently is being held in Bulgaria.

The first talks between Minister Khristo Khristov and Frederick Bolkestein were held today. A wide range of issues connected with expanding trade and economic relations between the two countries were discussed.

STROUGAL SPEAKS AT 18 JUNE DAMASCUS DINNER

AU231954 Prague RUDÉ PRAVO in Czech 19 Jun 84 p 7

[CTK/Milan Madr report on a speech delivered by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at a gala dinner given in his honor by his Syrian counterpart 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm in Damascus on 18 June]

[Text] In his speech Lubomir Strougal expressed pleasure over the visit to Syria and conveyed to its leadership and its people friendly greetings from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, from the federal government, and all Czechoslovak people. He said further:

We have come to you to pay respects to a state that is forever inscribed in the history of world civilization even from ancient times and whose present-day struggle for a better world we fully share. After all, the ties of our friendship and solidarity have strengthened in those decades of fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation, cultivated on the principles of equality, noninterference, and mutual respect, which are intrinsic to our nations that underwent the hard road of fighting for freedom, and today stand in the front line in opposing the attempts of world imperialism.

We met to express the unity of interests of our countries on the international forum, to affirm the imperative of the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, neocolonialism, and racism, and to expand our countries' cooperation in politics, economics, and other spheres in the spirit of the traditions of our friendship, according to the letter of our treaties and agreements, and according to the principles codified by our highest representatives, Comrades Gustav Husak and Hafiz al-Asad.

We have something to be proud of. We have succeeded in many things, and many things are actually growing in front of our eyes. On this occasion I gladly think of the enterprises and equipment made in Czechoslovakia, spread throughout all of Syria, which are the best example of the genuineness of our cooperation. And I say openly that we want to remain standing side by side in the economic buildup of the country, L. Strougal stressed. From this viewpoint it is of great importance to expand and elevate to a higher plane the forms of economic and industrial cooperation, because what was good yesterday will not be good enough in the future. This is where the true path of Czechoslovak-Syrian mutuality leads.

Our two countries pursue the objective of peaceful construction of the happy future of their people. After all, so many times they had experienced the cruelty of war, so many times they had to oppose military threats to their borders, so many times it was necessary to show determination so that the enemy would not pass. At the same time, the situtión in the world forces us to remain constantly vigilant, not to underestimate the threats directed at the world of socialism and the progressively oriented countries, among which the Syrian Arab Republic stands in the foremost place.

A truly turbulent world is our lot. The forces of imperialism pursue the objectives of the recently lost world domination; they want to upset the military equilibrium and threaten nuclear confrontation. In order to assert their plans, they do not shy away from anything, not even acts of interference, intervention, and direct aggression. It is enough to recall the military intervention in Lebanon, the American occupation of Grenada, the threat to Nicaragua, the behavior of the American fleet in the Strait of Hormuz.

Moreover, the chief representative of the imperialist circles -- the United States -- every year breaks the records of military budgets and is bristling with weapons not only on earth, but also on the seas and in space.

Europe too, a continent proud of its 40 years of peace, has not been spared military threats and direct war preparations. However, now -- through the fault of the militarist line of Washington and the North Atlantic Treaty -- it is being flooded with new American intermediate-range missiles. The Warsaw Pact states have many a time warned the West that they will not permit the change of the military-strategic situation in the world and that they will respond to threats with energetic countermeasures. After all, a strong shield had to be found against the pointing American sword. For this reason the operational-tactical complexes of missiles with increased range have been deployed on the territories of the CSSR and the GDR. They are completely operational today and have restored the upset balance. The direct threat to the security of our country and our allies has thus been averted. On this occasion one has to say that these military measures do not mean that we disown the policy of coexistence and detente. On the contrary, we keep on repeating that our proposals for limitation and reduction of the levels of nuclear weapons and for disarmament on the principles of equality and equal security are still valid, and this a'so applies to the recent initiatives of the Soviet Union. We are taking resolute step. in this direction at the Stockholm and Geneva talks. It is our wish that a treaty be concluded on mutual nonuse of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations between the member-states of the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty, and that progress be made in disarmament, particularly in nuclear weapons.

Czechoslovakia is linked with Europe by its fate. That, of course, does not mean that it does not feel responsible for developments on the other continents.

On the contrary, we are fully solidary with the struggle for liberation, for safeguarding independence, for political and economic changes and social progress everywhere in the world. We also profoundly share the fates of friendly Arab states, whose valiant encounter with the expansionism of Israel and the hegemonism of the United States will go down in history. There is no doubt about who is to blame for the crimes of aggression and the exodus in the Middle East, who has deprived the Palestinians of their fatherland, who disrupted Lebanon, and who permanently threatens Syria's security. But even here imperialism has not succeeded. The abrogation of the enslaving agreement between Lebanon and the Israeli aggressor is evidence of what a zealous patriotism can accomplish. At the same time there is hope of future victories.

Together with you I am convinced that a just and lasting peace will be established in the Middle East when the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination are fulfilled, when the last Israeli occupier leaves the Arab territories, and when the American warships disappear behind the horizon of the eastern shores of the Mediterranean But the adversary of the Arab cause is stong and, moreover, treacherous. His strength can be subdued only by the courage and unity of the best Arab forces. This presumes a complete rejection of all capitulationist agreements and plans, and finding a path to an overall settlement offered by an international conference on the Middle East attended by all interested parties. In this spirit Czechoslovakia too will fully assist your endeavor.

The world is undergoing tough times. But it certainly will come to see its deserved holiday, when the ideals of freedom, progress, and socialism will completely win. And precisely in this direction we are on the road together, side by side, on a direct path without stops, as the wisdom of our two nations says.

Communique on Visit

AU231925 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jun 84 p 7

["Czechoslovak-Syrian Communique"]

[Text] The following joint Czechoslovak-Syrian communique was published in Damascus at the end of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal's stay in Syria:

At the invitation of 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR], CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal paid an official friendly visit to the SAR on 17-19 June.

During the visit, the Czechoslovak premier was received by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and SAR president. Lubomir Strougal conveyed to him cordial greetings from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and exchanged with him views on issues of bilateral interest.

During the visit, Lubomir Strougal laid a wreath at the Memorial of the Fallen and acquainted himself with some historical and cultural monuments in Damascus.

The talks between CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and SAR Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm were held in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of traditional friendship and mutual understanding. The two representatives briefed one another about the situation in their countries, assessed the current state of Czechoslovak-Syrian relations, and discussed the possibilities of further expanding mutual cooperation in the spirit of the conclusions of the talks conducted between Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and SAR president, in Prague and Damascus in 1975 and 1979. They also discussed in detail topical problems, paying particular attention to developments in the Middle East region.

The CSSR premier highly valued the successes achieved by the Syrian people under the guidance of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and underscored the positive role played by the SAR in international politics. He put particular stress on the principled consistency with which Syria strives for a comprehensive and just settlement of the situation in the Middle East and faces the aggressive expansionist policy of Israel, supported by the United States, and the imperialist plans in the region.

The SAR prime minister supplied information about the successes achieved by Syria in the implementation of the conclusions of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party Congress in the political, economic, and social spheres, and -- in particular -- in the realization of the objectives of the corrective movement of 1970 under the leadership of Hafiz al-Asad, Socialist Arab Ba'th Party general secretary and SAR president. He also provided information about the efforts of the Syrian people and their leadership for reinforcing the country's defense capability.

The SAR prime minister welcomed the successes which the Czechoslovak people are achieving under the guidance of the CPCZ in building a developed socialist society. He underscored the importance of the friendly cooperation between the two states and voiced recognition for the support provided by the CSSR to the struggle of the people of Syria and other Arab countries against the Israeli aggressor and against imperialist pressure. He highly valued the role of Czechoslovak foreign policy in the struggle for peace and strengthening security and peaceful cooperation in the world.

The two sides expressed satisfaction over the continuing all-round development of mutual relations. They agreed that they will continue paying primary attention to reinforcing political relations, which create a reliable basis for expanding cooperation between the two countries in all spheres. Special emphasis was laid on the great importance of the meetings of their highest party and state representatives for the advancement of friendship between the two countries. In this connection the two sides pointed out the need for the further development of cooperation between the CPCZ and the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party as the leading forces in the CSSR and the SAR.

They also noted that the cooperation between the highest Czechoslovak and Syrian representative bodies, which is developing successfully, plays an important part in Czechoslovak-Syrian relations. They affirmed the usefulness of direct contacts between representatives of the two countries' social organizations on all levels to deepen mutual understanding and the friendship between the nations of the CSSR and the SAR.

During their meeting the representatives of the two countries paid particular attention to the issues of the further development of mutual economic cooperation. They positively assessed the fact that since the last meeting in 1982 further progress has been achieved in deepening economic relations. Thus the development of economic cooperation constitutes an important factor when it comes to strengthening friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and Syria.

The two premiers arrived at the identical view that despite the achieved standard, considerable possibilities exist for expanding this cooperation in many spheres of industry, construction, geology, science and technology, and the growth of trade exchange. They assessed specific spheres in which one can effectively deepen cooperation. At the same time, the two sides investigate the application of higher forms of economic cooperation, especially the possibilities of joint activities between economic organizations of the two countries.

The two sides also valued the positive development of cooperation in the sphere of education, culture, and health, and expressed bilateral interest in their further development.

When discussing the current international situation, the two sides agreed that its dangerous development is the direct consequence of the aggressive, militarist policy of American imperialism, which exposes mankind to the threat of nuclear catastrophe. They emphatically condemned the machinations of imperialist circles, which are trying to solve international problems from a position of strength, through feverish arms buildup and confrontation with the objective of achieving military superiority and dictating their will to other nations. They stressed that in order to improve the current situation one must respect national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and categorically reject all forms of imperialist pressure and interference in internal affairs, fully respect the right of nations to self-determination and free choice of the political and social-economic system.

A particularly dangerous situation has arisen as a consequence of the deployment of new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles on the territories of some states in Western Europe.

The two sides agreed that this step leads to a disturbance of the military-strategic balance, thus undermining the foundations of international security and seriously threatening peace in Europe and the world. They stressed the necessity for and the defensive character of the measures that the CSSR, in cooperation with its allies, was forced to undertake to ensure its security.

They noted that by virtue of the deployment of the new American missiles in the vicinity of the Mediterranean, this region is also endangered to a considerable degree. They stressed that in this situation, the urgency of the demands for transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation without foreign military bases has further increased.

In order to thwart the aggressive plans of imperialism it is necessary to unite the endeavor of all peace-loving and antiwar forces throughout the world and solve international problems on the basis of equality and in harmony with the principles of the UN Charter and international law.

The two sides valued the efforts of the socialist countries aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war, halting the arms race, and at disarmament.

The CSSR and SAR premiers devoted exceptional attention during their talks to the situation in the Middle East which, as they stressed, constitutes a grave danger to international peace and security.

In this connection they condemned the Camp David accords, as well as other similar separate agreements. They reaffirmed that the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict cannot be achieved without resolving the Palestinian question, which forms its substance, and without the participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. They stressed that a complete, just, and lasting solution of this conflict cannot be achieved without a total, unconditional, and immediate withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and without implementing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, return to their homes, and setting up their own independent state.

The two sides reasserted their firm determination to further strive for achieving a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. They again stressed the necessity to develop increased efforts on the international scale for achieving this solution. In this connection they affirmed their support for the convocation of an international conference under the aegis and with the active participation of the United Nations, which would be attended on an equal footing by all interested parties, including the PLO.

They condemned Israel's expansionist and aggressive policy and its practices in the occupied territories, especially its policy of repression, terror, driving out the Arab population, confiscation of its land, and establishing Israeli settlements with the aim of changing the overall demographic, cultural, and national character of the occupied Arab territory. The two sides also condemned Israel for its decision to annex Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, a matter that constitutes a gross violation of UN resolutions and the UN Charter, of international law and customs. They affirmed their standpoint that all measures arising from this decision are illegal and invalid.

They condemn the attempts of Israel to force some states to move their diplomatic representations to Jerusalem. They consider this to be the violation of UN resolutions and call on all states to respect them.

The two sides stressed the urgent necessity to oppose the concentrated pressure of imperialism and Zionism by uniting all patriotic forces of the Arab world and by reinforcing the unity of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on a progressive, anti-imperialist basis in the spirit of the conclusion of the session of the Palestinian National Council.

In connection with the situation in Lebanon, the two sides again strongly condemned the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory, the continuing interference of Israel in the internal affairs of Lebanon and its attempts to divide the country. In harmony with UN resolutions, they urgently demand an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli occupational units from Lebanon and the securing of the independence, territorial integrity, and national unity of that country. They see the annulment of the infamous agreement of 17 May 1983 as a great victory for the Lebanese and all Arab people and progressive forces of the world, as a serious defeat for Israeli expansionist intentions and imperialist plans, as the result of the heroic struggle of the Lebanese people, of their national and progressive forces, and as the result of the effective support of Syria and all progressive forces of the world. They regard as urgently necessary to thwart the Israeli-American attempts to introduce conflicts and instability into that country's internal development. They voice full support for Lebanon's government of national unity, and in this connection they appeal to all Lebanese components to resolve their disputes through democratic dialogue in the interest of maintaining unity and independence.

The two sides condemned the agreement on strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States, as well as the American policy striving to achieve domination in the Middle East region. They noted that the United States takes a direct part in the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel.

The Czechoslovak side again highly valued Syria's role in the struggle against the threats and aggressive steps of the imperialist and Zionist forces and against the U.S. attempts to foist upon the nations of the Arab countries capitulationist separate agreements, and expressed its combat [bojova] solidarity with the people of the SAR.

The two sides expressed serious concern over the latest extremely dangerous developments in the Iraq-Iran conflict aimed at broadening it. At the same time they emphatically condemned the escalation of the American military presence and the U.S. preparations for a direct military intervention, threatening the independence and security of states in the Persian Gulf region.

The premiers of the CSSR and the SAR expressed their full support for and solidarity with the struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for national liberation and the application of the right to decide their fate independently and without foreign interference.

They expressed the view that the problems in Southeast Asia should be resolved above all by the countries of that region through peaceful dialogue with the objective of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborly relations.

They expressed the conviction that a lasting and just solution of the conflict situation in southern Africa can be achieved on the basis of a consistent liquidation of all vestiges of colonialism, racism, and apartheid, and condemned the political maneuvers of the Republic of South Africa and the United States aimed at a neocolonialist solution of the Namibia question.

They decisively condemned the armed U.S. aggression against Grenada, the escalation of the military actions against Nicaragua and the patriotic movement in El Salvador, and the military threats against Cuba. They noted that what is involved are concrete cases of international terrorism, brutally trampling underfoot the fundamental norms of international law and the UN Charter.

They highly valued the activity of the nonaligned countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, for strengthening peace, disarmament, and the development of international cooperation.

They stressed that the policy of the nonaligned countries is an important contribution to the endeavor to improve the international situation.

They expressed their profound concern over the current world economic crisis, which is being deepened by the neocolonialist and imperialist exploitation of the developing countries. They stressed the importance of the right of these countries to manage their national resources for the benefit of their economic and social development. The two sides also agreed on the necessity to step up international efforts to create a new international economic order and financial system.

The two premiers highly valued the course and the results of the mutual talks, which they regard as an important contribution to the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. At the end of the deliberations Lubomir Strougal and 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm signed an agreement on economic cooperation between the CSSR and the SAR. Signed, at the same time, was a document from the deliberations on the development of the economic, trade, and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal expressed thanks for the cordial reception and traditional hospitality accorded to him and his party in the course of the official friendly visit to the SAR, and invited SAR Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm to make an official, friendly visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN COLOMBIA, MEETS PRESIDENT

LD270835 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, arrived by air in Bogota yesterday for an official visit to Colombia. Minister Chnoupek was received by Belisario Betancourt, Colombian president, who stressed the need for deepening economic and cultural contacts between the two countries. Belisario Betancourt and Bohuslav Chnoupek agreed during their meeting about the need to strengthen peace in the world.

ORGEGA-LED NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD271021 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, arrived in the CSSR today. Members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Milos Jakes, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Deputy Chairmen of the Federal Government Matej Lucan, Svantopluk Potac, and Rudolf Fohlicek; and other Czechoslovak representatives met the guests at Ruzyne Airport in Prague.

SVOBODA DISCUSSES TALKS WITH UNITA ON HOSTAGES

AU261042 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jun 84 p 2

[Report by special correspondent Milan Rusko]

[Text] In a short interview with Czechoslovak journalists on board a special Czechoslovak plane on the way from Kinshasa to Prague, Stanslav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, characterized the course of negotiations conducted by the Czechoslovak authorities since the beginning of our citizens' captivity in Angola.

He said that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] originally demanded the release of 36 of its members who are imprisoned in the People's Republic of Angola. However, this condition was unacceptable for the Angolan Government. The Government of the People's Republic of Angola sought to obtain the release of Czechoslovak citizens in other ways. We concentrated on bringing about a change in UNITA's position. We succeeded in this because, on the basis of a personal message from CSSR President Gustav Husak, the leading representatives of many countries of the world established conditions for UNITA to offer direct talks to us. Thes s were held in Prague and a joint communique was released about them. We agreed that our citizens would be released. They were to be handed over in Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire.

Later on, however, UNITA came up with a new demand, that we come to pick them up to Jamba in southeastern Angola. There was no alternative. That is why, together with representatives of the International Red Cross Committee, we left for Jamba where we took over our citizens on Thursday, 21 June, late in the evening. The charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of Angola was present during the transit at Kinshasa Airport, where the released Czechoslovak citizens transferred to a special Czechoslovak plane.

COLOTKA DEPARTS ON WORKING VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD270947 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Today Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, deputy federal premier, and Slovak premier, left for Hungary today for a friendly working visit. He has been invited by Jozef Marjai, deputy premier of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

PZPR'S MOKRZYSZCZAK ENDS VISIT, FLIES HOME

AU251736 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jun 84 p 2

["Z"-signed report]

[Text] Prague, 22 Jun -- A study delegation of the PZPR, headed by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, paid a visit to the CSSR on 20-22 June at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. In the CSSR it acquainted itself with the experience the CPCZ's political-organizational work gained in ensuring the conclusions of the 16th party congress and the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The Polish delegation departed for home on Friday. At Ruzyne Airport it was seen off by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno. Andrzej Jedynak, ambassador of the PPR to the CSSR, also was present.

PPR MAJORITY FAVORS NORMALIZATION IN ALL AREAS

AU251902 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jun 84 p 7

[Article by Pavol Minarik, RUDE PRAVO Warsaw correspondent: "After the Elections to the People's Councils in the PPR; Support for the Program of Socialist Renewal"; passages uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS TO THE PEOPLE'S COUNCILS IN POLAND ARE KNOWN. THE MAJORITY OF THE 26 MILLION VOTERS DELIVERED THEIR VOTES TO THE CANDIDATES OF THE PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL REBIRTH.

THE COURSE OF THE ELECTIONS AND THEIR RESULTS HAVE SHOWN THAT THE DECISIVE MAJORITY OF SOCIETY FAVORS THE PROGRAM OF POLITICAL RENEWAL, OF NORMALIZATION IN ALL SPHERES OF LIFE.

The enemies of people's power at home and abroad who tried to provoke a boycott of the elections suffered another defeat. It was they who gave the elections to the people's councils the character of a political referendum, in which the society was to vote for or against the people's government, for or against stabilization of tranquil life. THE ALMOST 75 PERCENT PARTICIPATION OF VOTERS IN THIS VOTING GAVE A DECISIVE ANSWER TO THE ENEMIES OF POLAND AND SOCIALISM.

The question our Polish friends are asking themselves today is certainly justified: Whether all those who did not take part in the elections are adversaries of the socialist system and of the changes that have occurred in People's Poland of late. Certainly not. What are the reasons for those remaining 25 percent of eligible voters staying away? They are different:

-- In keeping with the election rules, 5 percent of them could not vote for objective reasons. One could cast votes only in one's permanent domicile, that is, excluding people who were abroad, on vacations, excluding the ill or those who at that time were working around the clock.

-- A part of those who did not vote succumbed to the pressure and threats of the adversary, who for quite some time was striving to provoke a boycott of the elections.

-- There were also people who had objections to local bodies because they did not arrange this or that in the past for them, and therefore they did not vote.

-- Among those who did not vote were, without doubt, also people who had political reasons. A part of them are enemies of people's power, who on various occasions demonstrate their hatred of socialism, and did that also during the elections. However, the elections have shown that their influence on society is declining. From time to time they still try to stage street theater shows for bourgeois journalists. They are playing "defenders of democracy," but not gratis. They are being paid -- also in dollars -- by diversionary centers via the Catholic Church.

On the other hand, it would be a simplification -- as TRYBUNA LUDU has written -- to assert that "everyone who voted on Sunday 17 June is prepared to actively participate in the program of socialist renewal." Many of these people -- the daily stresses -- will still have to be patiently made to join this process.

The elections to the people's councils were one of the most important events of recent years. People's power -- with its own strength -- halted the overt onslaught of counterrevolution 2 and 1/2 years ago. Then came a period of searching for ways out. The elections are an organic component of this process. "They were held in an atmosphere of prudence and responsibility, and the results achieved attest to social preparedness to build national consensus on the foundation of the highest interests of the people and the socialist state," states the position of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo on the results of the elections.

The new people's councils, in which there are more than 80 percent of deputies elected for the first time, face a lot of work in the years to come. The local programs, which were set during the preelection campaign, contain many specific tasks, beginning with the run-of-the-mill tasks all the way to vitally important tasks, frequently extant from the past.

Commitment, but above all a responsible approach, will be of decisive importance in the further process of deepening the path to normal life and overcoming the crisis.

This is the most important task also for the 45 percent of deputies who are members of the PZPR. The party's leading role in society was often discussed in the preelection campaign. By their example and by an active overcoming of obstacles that day-to-day life brings, communists will have the opportunity to win people over to their side, and make the broadest possible strata of society join in the fulfillment of the election programs.

FINAL BUDGET FIGURES FOR 1983 SHOW SURPLUS

AU251539 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jun 84 p 1

["ZVE"-signed report on the 20 June Prague meeting of the CSSR Federal Assembly]

[Excerpt] The final budget of the Czechoslovak federation for 1983 shows revenues of Kcs171,724,592,000 and expenditures of Kcs171,683,609,000, so that the surplus amounts to Kcs40,983,000. It will be used to strengthen the state's financial reserves. The aggregate result of the CSSR state budgets for 1983, that is, the sum of the state budgets of the Czechoslovak Republic, the Czech Socialist Republic, and the Slovak Socialist Republic, shows total revenues of Kcs277,235,379,000 and total expenditures of Kcs277,141,566,000, which means a surplus of Kcs93,813,000.

PLANNING COMMISSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DRAFT

LD260930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0000 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Yesterday in Prague the State Planning Commission plenum examined a draft of the basic directions of the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia up to 1995. It also discussed a draft of the directive for drawing up the Eighth 5-Year Plan of the development of the national economy for the period of 1986-90. The meeting was chaired by Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DETAILS FOOD SUPPLIES

LD261358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Deputies of the committees of the Federal Assembly Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations for agriculture and food discussed in Prague today current issues facing the agricultural and food complex. Miroslav Toman, federal minister of agriculture and food, said that last year 95 percent of foodstuff consumption was met by domestic resources. We are however still lacking fruit and vegetables to a greater extent in our foodstuff requirements. He described the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan as positive also from the viewpoint of crop production, which for the first time during the past 35 years had grown faster than livestock production. Market stocks supplies are to be increased this year by 1.7 percent. The overall approach to the market situation must be altered more resolutely. Reaction to consumer demands must be more flexible and new products must be put on the market more rapidly.

TAHA YASIN RAMADAN RECEIVES KLEIBER IN BAGHDAD

LD262054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Jun (ADN) -- Bilateral cooperation in the interest of securing peace and strengthening and expanding cooperation was affirmed today in an exchange of views in Baghdad between Guenther Kleiber, SED Politburo member and GDR deputy premier, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq and member of the revolutionary Command Council.

Guenther Kleiber explained the initiatives of the socialist countries to reduce international tension and to preserve world peace. He justified the measures taken to preserve an approximate military balance of forces in Europe after implementation of the NATO missile stationing decision.

Referring to the extraordinary danger to peace posed by the aggressive policies of imperialism, Taha Yasin Ramadan welcomed the initiatives of the USSR, the GDR, and other socialist states for the preservation of world peace. He emphasized that Iraq is striving for a peaceful solution to the problems in the Near and Middle East and will examine all proposals with this aim.

The ninth session of the GDR-Iraq Permanent Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation also began today in the Iraqi capital.

SINDERMANN WELCOMES INDIAN HOUSE SPEAKER

LD261655 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1454 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jun (ADN) -- Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of the Indian House of the People, arrived in the GDR Tuesday for a visit. He was welcomed cordially at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. At a first meeting, Horst Sindermann and Dr Bal Ram Jakhar spoke in favor of close cooperation between the parliamentarians of the GDR and India, of the securing of peace and friendly cooperation between nations. The Indian guest, who visited the GDR 1 year ago, expressed special interest in the economic development of the GDR and the work of the deputies.

IAEA DIRECTOR VISITS NUCLEAR PROTECTION OFFICE

LD261518 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1243 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jun (ADN) -- The director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Dr Hans Blix, who has been in the GDR on an official visit since Monday, was the guest on Tuesday of the GDR State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection. In the course of his visit to the GDR, Dr Blix will visit further nuclear installations and hold talks with personages from politics and science.

In the Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection the guest acquainted himself in talks with the president, State Secretary Professor Dr H.C. Georg Sitzlack, and with members of staff with the organization created in the GDR for the protection of people and the environment in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The director general also showed interest in the regulations contained in the new nuclear energy law which came into force in February.

Another main topic was international cooperation within the framework of the IAEA. It was noted in agreement that the tasks of the organization, which serves the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear arms, could only be fulfilled with the support of all states. In this connection Dr Blix praised the GDR's efforts to fulfill its obligations as signatory of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and, over and above this, to contribute to increasing the effectiveness of IAEA control system.

The director general underlined that in other fields, too, especially in the implementation of the IAEA program for technical aid and cooperation, the GDR plays an important role in fulfilling the tasks of the organization. The GDR is thereby helping to further and increase the contribution of nuclear energy to peace, health, and well-being in the world.

Received by Stoph

LD262036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jun (ADN) -- The work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has helped to fruitfully develop international cooperation in the use of atomic power for exclusively peaceful means. This was said by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today in a talk with IAEA Director General Dr Hans Blix, who is on an official visit to the GDR.

In particular, the IAEA's efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons has the GDR's full support, Stoph said. In view of the growing danger of a nuclear inferno, the strengthening of nonproliferation has utmost importance. Therefore the GDR strongly favors strict observance of the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. But also the organization's work in the scientific-technological sphere and in the development of cooperation with developing countries is supported by the GDR to the best of its ability. In the exchange of views, which passed in an open atmosphere, Willi Stoph told his guest about the role of the peaceful use of nuclear energy in realizing the GDR's economic plans, and in so doing he pointed to the GDR's new nuclear energy law and the conditions of use laid down in it.

Dr Blix spoke of the aims and tasks of the IAEA, which are directed at promoting and raising the contribution of nuclear energy to peace, health, and prosperity all over the world. In connection with the IAEA's activities to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, he stressed that the security control system created by the IAEA could be an example for control systems in the sphere of arms control and disarmament. He stressed the significance of the GDR's active collaboration for the fulfillment of the organization's tasks. Also today, Dr Hans Blix met with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin.

HONECKER INTERVIEW PREVIEWS OLOF PALME VISIT

LD261539 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1354 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jun (ADN) -- On Tuesday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, granted an interview to representatives of the Swedish daily paper SVENSKA DAGBLADET on occasion of the forthcoming visit to the GDR by Olof Palme, prime minister of the Kingdom of Sweden. The chief editor of the paper, Ola Gummesson, and Richard Swartz, its GDR correspondent, took part in the talk in the State Council offices.

Erich Honecker emphasized that he was looking forward to the visit by Olof Palme with pleasure. The GDR always proceeded on the basis that direct meetings between leading politicians were useful for the development of both bilateral and international relations.

The GDR and Sweden have the opportunity to set an example in their dialogue and in the development of their relations, both as regards treaties and on a practical level, which without doubt could have a beneficial influence on international affairs beyond the bilateral framework, Erich Honecker said. With reference to the known Swedish proposal, he emphasized: "The GDR continues to be ready to make the whole of its territory available for a battlefield nuclear arms-free zone. An agreement on such a zone would have a positive effect on the dismantlement of military confrontation and thus on the improvement of the international situation. Today nobody can pursue a responsible policy without working toward Europe becoming free of nuclear arms."

Erich Honecker expressed the GDR's great concern about the currently worsening international situation. With the start of the United States' stationing of nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, among other places in the FRG, which borders on the Baltic, the risk of a confrontation between the two military alliances has increased considerably. In order to reduce this risk, steps to reduce military tension, to limit arms, and for disarmament are urgently needed.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES TO BAVARIAN PREMIER

LD241635 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a telegram of sympathy to Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss on the death of his wife. Frau Strauss was killed 23 June in a car accident.

HONECKER SENDS BIRTHDAY WISHES TO DKP'S BACHMANN

LD221028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0201 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN) -- In a message of greetings to mark the 75th birthday of Kurt Bachmann, member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the DKP, the General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker expresses congratulations both on behalf of the SED Central Committee and in his own name. The letter says, among other things: "You are one of those comrades who, raised in the spirit of Thaelmann, took part in an upright and unyielding way in the struggle during the difficult period of fascism at the risk of your life. Even in the fascist prison and concentration camp your communist conviction in the victory of our just cause remained unbroken.

"We value you as a comrade who in a leading position plays a large part in the development of the DKP and the organization of antifascist resistance fighters in the FRG. You are widely regarded as an example by comrades and trade unionists, especially among the younger generation.

"In your long years of political activity you have, as an ardent internationalist, supported with heart and mind firm friendship with the Soviet Union and the CPSU. Since the founding of the GDR, the first worker and peasant state on German soil, you have used all your strength for the consolidation of fraternal solidarity with the SED and for good relations with the GDR."

SCHABOWSKI MEETS PALESTINIAN CP OFFICIALS

AU252003 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23/24 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Damascus (ADN) -- Problems related to bilateral cooperation were central to a meeting between Guenter Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and NEUES DEUTSCHLAND chief editor, and Sulayman Najab, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Palestinian Communist Party (PCP) in the Syrian capital of Damascus.

PCP Central Committee members Muhamad Abu Shamas and Mahir Sharif participated in the friendly meeting.

Sulayman Najab gave an account of the actions of the Palestinian people in the territories occupied by Israel. He gave an overview of the activities of the Palestinian Communists within the framework of the PLO for the assertion of the right to self-determination of their people, including the right to form their own independent state.

The member of the PCP Central Committee Politburo expressed thanks on behalf of his party for the solidaristic support for the just struggle of his people by the SED as well as for its internationalist assistance to the PCP. He requested that cordial greetings be conveyed to the SED Central Committee and to its General Secretary Erich Honecker.

FISCHER'S PEOPLE'S CHAMBER ADDRESS ON DPRK TREATY

AU200735 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16/17 Jun 84 pp 3-4

[Report on speech given by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at the ninth session of the People's Chamber in Berlin on 15 June explaining the bill on the ratification of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the GDR and the DPRK signed on 1 June in Berlin]

[Text] The bill on the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the GDR and the DPRK, which was signed on 1 June 1984 in Berlin by Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song, was explained by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Contribution to Strengthening the Fraternal Alliance

The treaty complies with the task set by the 10th SED Congress to purposefully and universally deepen the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the minister stressed. It is a weighty contribution toward strengthening the unity and cohesion of the ranks of the socialist states on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The treaty is an important building block for completing the system of fundamental treaties of the GDR with socialist fraternal countries, and thus it is in line with the Constitution of our state, considering that it is aimed at further deepening and perfecting close friendship and universal cooperation. As a fundamental document it serves the further building of socialism.

At the same time the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation manifests our people's firm determination to work with all their might for safeguarding peace in Europe, Asia, and throughout the world, to protect the achievements of socialism, and to actively support the struggle of the peoples for national liberation, for strengthening independence and social progress, and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

In the statement on the meeting between Comrades Erich Honecker and Konstantin Chernenko which was published today, the minister declared, concern was expressed over the machinations of the enemies of peace and of international cooperation which are aimed at destroying the military balance that exists in the world today, as was the determination to continue to firmly rebuff these attempts in future. At the same time the GDR and the USSR reaffirmed the need to struggle to restrain the arms race and normalize the situation in Europe and the world.

"The submitted treaty is evidence of a truly socialist foreign and peace policy," the minister affirmed. It reflects the will for joint foreign policy action and the two states' determination to oppose with all their strength the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup and to help liberate mankind from the threatening danger of nuclear destruction.

In view of the serious international situation, it is highly important for us again to reaffirm in such an impressive manner our friendship with the fraternal Korean people.

NATO Circles Against Sincere Dialogue

In line with the socialist nature of their social system, the two parties to this treaty undertake to make every effort to safeguard the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and to develop mutually advantageous relations between them. The contracting parties regard consistent compliance with the ban on the threat and the use of force in solving international disputes to be an important prerequisite for preserving peace and security in Europe, Asia, and throughout the world. This statement is particularly significant in view of the latest statements of those who believe that they will be able to attain their objectives with nuclear first-strikes, Minister Fischer stressed.

Leading NATO circles recently asserted that they are ready to negotiate an agreement on the renunciation of force. Such an agreement shall not, however, apply to nuclear weapons and thus not to the greatest danger to mankind. Apart from a number of other preconditions, which would be made in addition, this is already making it sufficiently clear that no serious discussion of an agreement on renunciation of force is intended, Oskar Fischer stated. Likewise, these circles do not want a sincere dialogue, because this would require their readiness to stop slandering socialism, to create a favorable climate for talks by halting armament and other measures, and, for example, to seriously negotiate on a ban on utilizing space for military purposes.

Things are no different as regards the alleged readiness of the United States to halt the deployment of nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe and to dismantle the systems already installed, the minister explained. A prerequisite for this is to be that the USSR agrees to Reagan's "zero-- or interim option" -- in other words, zero missiles for the Soviet Union and zero reductions for NATO. This shows once more that as before they are not ready to hold negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security. As has also been proved by the latest NATO council meeting, their main concern is to continue the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe at any cost, so as to acquire military superiority. It certainly does not go together to train new U.S. "decapitation weapons" [Enthauptungswaffen] on the Soviet Union and its allies and at the same time to protest one's readiness for negotiations. Thus the international public has rightly rejected these proposals as a hypocritical attempt to deceive.

"Loyal to its internationalist duty and in the interest of safeguarding peace in the Far East, the GDR supports the DPRK's policy that is aimed at the sovereign, peaceful reunification of the country; it calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea, and unreservedly backs the constructive proposals of the Korean friends for transforming the 1953 armistice agreement into a peace treaty," Oskar Fischer declared. In line with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, the parties to the treaty confirm that West Berlin is not a constituent part of the FRG and continues not to be governed by it. There is complete unanimity that any action designed to circumvent or violate the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin will affect the international situation.

With the advancing socialist construction in both states, the generally valid laws inherent in it are manifesting themselves more clearly, the minister said. The submitted treaty on friendship and cooperation is marked by these laws and is an expression of the fact that along with the socialist transformation, relations between the states are also improving in quality. The treaty thus constitutes a solid foundation for the universal cooperation between the two states and peoples.

With the aim of constantly better satisfying the material and cultural needs of both peoples, economic and scientific-technical cooperation will be expanded and collaboration in further sectors perfected.

This will also make the citizens of both states more and more familiar with each other's life, experiences, and achievements in building socialism, Oskar Fischer declared.

REVENUES, EXPENDITURES OF 1983 STATE BUDGET

AU191501 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16/17 Jun 84 p 3

["Budget for 1983: Implementation of Important Revenues and Expenditures of the State Budget"]

I. Revenues

	In million marks
Total Revenues	192,409.5
Important Revenues	
-- revenues from national combines and enterprises	
production fund and trade fund payments	22,910.5
net profits	55,680.9
product-related payments	39,283.0
-- remittances from banks	7,307.1
-- payments from agricultural enterprises	1,424.3
-- revenues of state agricultural institutions, particularly from services of the state veterinary service	1,073.5
-- revenues from dues for the utilization of land	177.6
-- revenues from dues for the utilization of water and other revenues of the water management directorates	398.0
-- revenues from production cooperatives of craftsmen and from other socialist cooperatives	4,014.8
from private craftsmen and tradesmen	3,795.0
-- revenues from income taxes of workers and employees	7,875.2
-- revenues from research of the academy of sciences and universities	591.4
-- revenues from rents of the communal housing administrations of communities	263.9
-- revenues from state educational, institutions particularly for food, accomodation, and participants' fees	734.1
of these in the sectors:	
public education	384.4
university and technical schools	301.8
adult qualification	37.3
vocational training	10.6
-- revenues from state health service institutions	7,538.3
of these	
social security payments for services of the health service	6,115.7
revenues of pharmacies and orthopedic workshops	887.9
other revenues such as receipts from services of laundries, parents' contributions to nurseries, contributions to the costs of homes for the elderly and nursing homes	534.7

-- revenues from the social security system	16,549.2
of these	
from the shares of the contributions of enterprises, state organs and institutions, and cooperatives	9,350.8
from the working people's share of the contributions	7,198.4
-- revenues from the state cultural institutions, of the recreational service, of sports facilities as well as of youth institutions	882.1
of these in the sectors:	
culture	494.7
recreational service and sports facilities	205.0
youth institutions	182.4
-- revenues from the radio service	117.7
-- revenues from the television service	423.7
-- revenues from communal measures and services	129.1
-- dues and other administrative revenues of the state apparatus and economic management organs	299.5
-- community taxes	521.9

II. Expenditures

	In million marks
Total expenditures	191,689.1
Important expenditures	
-- budget means for science and technology and for research institutions	2,739.5
of these for	
science and technology in the enterprises and combines of the national economy	1,244.5
science and technology in the field of agriculture	364.2
science and development of the academy of sciences	582.8
research and development of universities, colleges and technical schools	431.1
research and development in research institutions of state organs	116.9
-- budget means for social science research in academies and college-type schools	176.0
-- budget means for the financing of investments	8,143.0
-- expenditures on the maintenance and repair of communication lines	3.232.3
particularly for	
the road system	1,520.6
the railway system	1,483.8
maritime and inland ports as well as waterways	140.0
-- product-related subsidies for raw materials and basic materials	6,717.7
-- price adjustment fund for industrial enterprises for the temporary compensation for planned industrial price adjustments while ensuring economic cost accounting	884.8
-- appropriations for land improvement, investment grants, product-related supplemental cost, and other production-promoting measures in agriculture	3,607.7

-- product related price support for production means of agricultural enterprises	7,835.9
-- expenditures on the veterinary system, plant protection, special schools, exhibitions, and other measures in agriculture and forestry	556.7
-- expenditures on recultivation measures	12.2
-- expenditures on water management	653.0
-- appropriations from the state budget for housing	9,316.5
of these for:	
the building of new apartments, including the construction of educational, supply, and service institutions for the population	2,393.6
the modernization of apartments to enhance the housing quality	243.3
repairs of existing apartments	1,752.8
expenditures on supplies of heat, hot water, and power, garbage removal, landscaping, and other operational grants	2,335.2
interest and repayment of investment loans for housing construction	2,591.6
-- subsidies for ensuring stable prices of essential goods and payments to the population	21,853.3
of these for:	
foodstuffs	12,094.5
industrial commodities for popular consumption	5,950.3
fares in long distance passenger and commuter traffic	3,059.3
potable water and dues for waste water processing	428.1
repairs and services	321.2
-- expenditures on minor price adjustments and seasonal measures	154.8
-- expenditures on education	11,118.9
of these for:	
expenditures on public education	7,766.0
particularly for	
10-grade polytechnical secondary schools, enlarged secondary schools, and boarding facilities of secondary schools	3,865.6
appliances for teaching and instruction	129.2
toys and materials to employ children of preschool age and pupils in day-care centers	42.1
students transportation	130.9
educational institutions for the care and education of children of preschool age	1,246.1
childrens' homes	200.4
youth hotels	16.7
special children's homes	46.4
school meals in general educational schools and meals in institutions for children of preschool age	857.8
pioneer houses and stations	105.8
local vacational facilities for students in the summer, winter, and short vacations	58.1
adult education schools	35.0
expenditures for universities and technical schools	2,403.2
particularly for	
universities and colleges	996.1
engineering and professional schools	381.7
scholarships	647.1
boarding schools	135.1

catering to students in mess halls	129.0
expenditures on vocational training	849.4
particularly on	
enterprises vocational schools and enterprise apprentices hostels	543.2
communal vocational schools and apprentice hostels	209.2
practical vocational training in agriculture	41.6
expenditures on institutions of adult qualification	100.3
-- expenditures on the health and social system	11,150.4
particularly on	
hospitals	4,103.3
polyclinics, outpatient clinics, and physicians' offices	2,254.7
health service institutions caring for babies	972.2
rapid medical assistance and ambulance transportation	157.6
health inspections and vaccination service	135.2
state children's allowances and maternity allowances	1,396.5
homes for the elderly and nursing homes	709.3
care for elderly citizens, household assistance, and supplies of meals	176.1
additional grants to families with many children	50.5
-- expenditures on releases from repayment of loans for young couples and from the payment of interest on loans granted	208.1
-- expenditures of the social insurance	30,502.0
particularly on:	
pensions	15,519.5
free medical care for citizens	6,115.7
medicines, medical appliances, and other health care expenditures	3,297.2
sick pay	3,880.0
pregnancy and maternity allowances	775.4
support for mothers released from work (maternity year)	326.4
-- expenditures on youth institutions including youth tourism	350.1
particularly on:	
youth tourism, particulary for trips and youth hostels	278.9
central pioneer camps and youth houses	57.1
-- expenditures on culture	1,801.2
particularly on:	
theaters, arenas, movie theaters, orchestras	646.5
culture houses and clubs and the promotion of amateur artistic activities	341.7
museums and visual arts institutions	219.2
state libraries	154.5
musical schools	42.7
preservation of monuments	58.1
-- expenditures on the maintenance of sports facilities such as stadiums, swimming pools, and other sports facilities	416.6
-- expenditures on recreational facilities and vacation services particularly on:	481.6
support for the FDGB vacation service	285.7
local recreational facilities such as camp sites, open air pools	148.4

-- grants for travel abroad, particularly for the cost of airplane and rail transport for organized tourist trips abroad	270.0
-- expenditures on communal measures and services such as street lighting, garbage removal, care for gardens and parks	793.2
-- expenditures on the radio service	222.0
-- expenditures on the television service	516.4
-- expenditures on the state apparatus and economic management organs	3,723.0
-- expenditures on civil defense and fire protection	128.6
-- expenditures on national defense	11,401.4
-- expenditures on public security, administration of justice and securing the state border	4,449.6

ORTEGA SAYS U.S. MILITARY INTERVENTION IMMINENT

LD261954 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 26 Jun 84

["Brief excerpt" of interview with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, by reporter Gyorgy Bernat -- date and place not specified]

[Text] [Bernat] It has been said over the last year or so that there is a threat of an external attack, an invasion, against Nicaragua. In your view how likely is direct American military intervention?

[Ortega in Spanish with superimposed translation] I would say that Nicaragua has been suffering from U.S. interference for 4 years now. This is direct and open aggression which the Washington administration does not try to conceal. The war has resulted in many dead and wounded. As far as economic damage is concerned, I must say that military actions in 1983 alone caused losses totaling $28 million for Nicaragua. Naturally the real victims are the workers and the peasants because the economy is the target of aggression. The Americans want to liquidate everything that has been built up by the revolution: health care institutions, schools, plants, cooperatives, machinery pools, road construction equipment, and the means of transportation. The attacks are directed against these and are directed by the Pentagon and the CIA from neighboring countries where the U.S. Government has built bases for its mercenaries. Quite frankly, we expect the U.S. Armed Forces to launch direct intervention against us at any moment.

[Bernat] What does their decision depend on?

[Ortega] The U.S. Government is clearly planning this. Operational bases around Nicaragua have been constructed, airports have been built in neighboring countries, and the infrastructure required for all this has also been brought about. This makes it possible to launch attacks against Nicaragua or El Salvador or, indeed, simultaneously against both countries.

However, the people of Nicaragua will resolutely oppose an invasion which in all likelihood will cost the Reagan government a great deal. This would definitely inlfuence U.S. public opinion, which would not be able to bear the deaths of thousands of American soldiers in the course of an aggression against Nicaragua. At present the United States is seeking the possibilities for provocation which would, in its view, confer on it the right to invade Nicaragua.

REAGAN REMARKS ON SUMMIT SERVE REELECTION GOAL

AU260835 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jun 84 p 2

[Moscow correspondent "Z.I." report: "Reagan's Remarks About a Summit Meeting Are Regarded as Being of a Tactical Nature in Moscow"]

[Text] The way in which official Washington broached the issue of a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in recent days, which is suggestive of objectives arising out of expediency and propagandistic methods, is judged as unserious in Moscow. The TASS news agency recalled on Thursday [21 June] that many speculations concerning a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting appeared following President Reagan's recent news conference in the U.S. press. It noted that journalists practically besieged Reagan at that press conference, enquiring whether the present administration intends to take steps to improve Soviet-U.S. relations.

The President, says the Soviet news agency, was obliged to create the impression in a most general form as though they were about to do something in this respect. Reagan did not say anything essentially new, but he implied that he was willing to attend a top-level meeting even without any advance preparations. Does the White House intend to correct the negative course pursued vis-a-vis the Soviet Union? The answer was provided by administration officials when they clearly elucidated that what the President had said "does not reflect an easing of the policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union," says the Soviet news agency, noting that Washington is occupied with purely tactical steps serving the interests of the election campaign.

Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Information Department, said in Moscow on Thursday: Any top-level meeting must be carefully prepared for it to be useful and successful. Beyond a stated desire, however, thus far they do not see the U.S. position moving any closer to the expression of a specific willingness to putting on the agenda and resolving issues that would require a top-level meeting. There are no changes in the U.S. position that would provide a foundation for believing that Washington is serious about bringing up the issue of a meeting, said Zamyatin.

JACKSON'S CUBA VISIT RECOGNIZES WRONG U.S. PATH

LD262147 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Attila Seres reports from Havana:

For the first time in many years, Havana is playing host to a high-ranking U.S. politician. Jesse Jackson, the black contender for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination, arrived in Cuba at dawn today. He was welcomed at the airport by Fidel Castro himself. Although the large team of U.S. journalists in Jackson's party say Cuban-U.S. dialogue will only have real significance in the event of a democratic victory, the visit is nonetheless more than just a shrewd move in the electoral campaign. It is a recognition on Jackson's part of the fact that the present U.S. Administration is going along the wrong road in the area of Central America and the Caribbean. For the Cuban side, it is an indication of Havana's readiness for a dialogue as long as the subject of the talks is not the abandonment of national existence or the transformation of the country's social system.

SFRY-ALBANIAN TALKS MAY IMPROVE BALKAN RELATIONS

LD261458 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] After a hiatus of several decades direct discussions have again begun between Yugoslavia and Albania. Two years ago the Belgrade government made a proposal for scientific, educational, and cultural cooperation. The Tirana leadership responded to this at the start of this year. According to Yugoslav opinions, discussions such as these could promote the development of good-neighborly relations.

Peter Nyaradi adds a comment to the above news item:

[Nyaradi] How far can the intention to hold discussions alter the extremely tense situation between the two countries? This question has been asked by many in connection with the news that representatives from Yugoslavia and Albania have started discussions in Belgrade about the possibilities of scientific and cultural cooperation. This area is not the most important part of interstate cooperation, but even so it is heartening that the experts of these two countries, which have extremely tense relations, are meeting around a table.

We could also say that they have moved away from absolute deadlock. It must be added that Yugoslavia was the initiator, and this is especially significant since it is well known that Belgrade has held the Albanian leadership directly responsible for the disturbances that have been going on for years in circles of inhabitants of Albanian nationality in Kosovo Province in Yugoslavia, and for the actions against the Yugoslav regime.

With this we have in fact come to the essential issue, as it is not so much the lack of cultural and scientific contacts that today stands in the way of Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation; rather it is the political contradistinctions which appear insoluble in the present circumstances. Even in recent days Albanian nationals of Kosovo have been sentenced in the Belgrade court: The charge against them was antiregime organization and nationalistic activity. In such circumstances it is hardly conceivable that more comprehensive discussions -- perhaps a faster development of relations -- should follow between the two neighboring Balkan states. In Yugoslavia it is stressed that Albania is giving [word indistinct] -- which comes from outside -- to the Albanian nationalists within the country who are attacking the legal order, and while this activity continues they see no possibility in Belgrade for the improvement of relations. On the Albanian side, however, they moot the point that the Kosovo problem has arisen of its own accord first and foremost because Kosovo Province may not enjoy the same rights as the other Yugoslav member republics.

In spite of these disputes it is a fact that the representatives of the two countries have sat down for discussions in Belgrade. If the only result of their consultation will be the improvement of the Balkan region's states' relations with each other, then they will already have made an initial step which later could be followed by more decisive, important discussions.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH GREECE END

LD262158 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- Kostis Vaitsos, Greek co-minister of national economy, held talks on the development of economic relations with Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Tibor Melega in Budapest from June 23 to 26. The parties agreed to give a new impetus to long-term production cooperation, especially in the manufacture of portal cranes, medical equipment, railway carriages and buses. The opportunities for joint deliveries to third markets, first of all to the Middle East, and the contribution of Hungarian enterprises to the development programme of the Greek pharmaceutical industry and slaughter houses were also discussed.

Kostis Vaitsos met Istvan Torok, Hungarian state secretary for foreign trade.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES REPORTS 26 JUNE

LD261800 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee, in the chair, held a session in Budapest on June 26. On the proposal of the Political Committee, the Central Committee discussed and approved reports on topical international and economic issues.

A communique is to be issued on the session.

NEW MEASURES TO INCREASE ECONOMIC COMPETITION

LD261122 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- Strengthening competitiveness is one of the major targets in further developing the economic management system. Conditions are that supply surpass demand through more producers, that the independence and interest of companies increase, and that import competition also begin as the external economic balance becomes firm. Eliminating the monopolistic positions serves not only consumers' interests but also encourages companies to win better positions on the world market in view of stronger domestic competition.

The industry economic research group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences examined how many independent economic units participate in the production of individual product groups. The survey covered the 637 product groups accounting for three-quarters of the processing industry's production. 21 per cent of the examined product groups was manufactured by a single producer and 20 per cent by two or three. Some 60 per cent is manufactured by more than three, and half of the latter by more than six independent units. In the majority of the cases one or a few manufacturers dominate the market, irrespective of the number of producers and a relatively slight proportion of production is distributed among numerous companies and cooperatives.

Since 1980, decentralization has begun mainly in the processing industry and the field of services, on the basis of central measures. 220 new organizations have been founded in industry, in the building material industry and communication, and 150 small and medium companies in servicing activity for the population, by dismantling some 40 national large enterprises and trusts. The new organizations employ 500,000 people. The establishment of new small and medium-size companies has reduced the imbalance of Hungarian industry. According to a recent survey, profits and exports of the new economic organizations rose faster than in their branch in general.

Some 30,000 small ventures have been founded since 1982, employing about 200,000 people, the majority of whom work after work-hours for economic partnerships established at their companies and cooperatives. Small ventures founded by private persons employ somewhat more than 20,000 people. These ventures ease shortages of products and services and contribute to developing market competition.

Modernization of the economic environment, the price and wages system is necessary to further strengthen competitiveness. The April resolution of the HSWP Central Committee on further developing economic management gives priority to the task. The best way to achieve this would be for the companies to seek the organizational form which best suits their character and development strategy. Promising signs are already apparent in the machine and light industry, where considerable independence has been granted to certain technological and professional activities and company units. Recently the Danube iron works (workforce some 10,000) founded a subsidiary from one of its factory units, and the Csepel car factory from one of its technical collectives.

New forms of leadership are to be introduced from 1985 with the aim of giving more independence to companies. The role of workers' collectives is to increase and the ministries will have only a limited say.

FORINT EXCHANGE VALUE AGAINST MARK, DOLLAR DROPS

LD270204 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] The forint exchange rate of the convertible currencies has changed. Starting today the West German mark will cost 18 forints and 8 fillers [100 fillers

equal 1 forint] instead of 17 forints and 47 fillers as before, and the U.S. dollar will cost 50 forints and 52 fillers, instead of 47 forints 77 fillers as before. According to the statement of the Finance Ministry and the National Bank, from now on, in the case of private tourist trips, one may buy 15,200 forints' worth of convertible currency instead of 14,500 forints' worth as before. Currencies issued on visitors' passports and for other tourist trips will also cost more in forints. The forint limits have also increased for the purchase of fuel necessary for motor vehicles and of travel fares to the West.

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION VISITS -- Budapest, June 23 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense visited Hungary led by Vice-Chairman Men Chhan, member of the Council of State, and invited by the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front (HNF). In talks with a HNF party, led by General Secretary Imre Pozsgay, the delegation was briefed on the work of the HNF's national, regional and local bodies. Men Chhan and State Secretary Imre Miklos, president of the State Office for Church Affairs, briefed each other on the state of churches and denominations and the relations of state and church in the two countries. The Kampuchean delegation visited Fejer County and studied the work of the county committee of HNF. Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, and Jeno Kovacs, deputy head of department at the HSWP Central Committee, met the delegation. All the meetings took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The negotiating sides stressed the friendship and mutual solidarity of the two peoples and the intent to promote the cooperation of the two people's fronts. Both organizations strive to promote social progress and world peace. The delegation left Hungary Saturday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 23 Jun 84 LD]

IRAQI SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT -- Budapest, June 22 (MTI) -- A three-member delegation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, headed by Deputy Secretary-General Kalman Kulcsar, has returned from Baghdad after signing a cooperation work plan for 1984-1985 of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Iraqi Scientific Research Council. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 22 Jun 84 LD]

TALKS WITH ECUADOR -- Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- The First Deputy of the Foreign Minister of Ecuador Dr Rodrigo Valdez Baquero, who held consultations June 18-20 with Secretary of State for the Foreign Ministry Janos Nagy, and Deputy Foreign Ministers Robert Garai and Imre Hollai, left Budapest Wednesday. The Ecuadoran diplomat met Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 20 Jun 84 LD]

BUDAPEST TO HOST IFAC CONGRESS -- The Ninth Congress of the International Federation of Automatic Control will be held in Budapest in July. Hungarian Academician Tibor Vamos has been president of the federation, to which 40 nations belong, since its eighth congress in 1981. Of the 560 papers to be presented at the congress, 14 will be Hungarian. The suggestion of presenting case histories of specific instances of successful use of automation was favorably received. One such history will be a detailed description and analysis of control of reactors in the nuclear energy programs of the socialist countries. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Jun 84 p 5 WA]

TRIAL OF FRENCHMAN FOR SMUGGLING OPENS IN WARSAW

LD270954 Paris International Service in French 0900 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The trial opens today in Poland of Jacques Challot, a Frenchman held for 3 months by the Warsaw authorities. Jacques Challot is accused of having attempted to smuggle in printing equipment for the benefit of the disbanded Solidarity trade union.

URBAN CONFIRMS CHERNENKO TO VISIT, DATE NOT SET

LD261526 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw 26 June -- At a press conference for Polish and foreign newsmen here today Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban confirmed that during his recent visit to Moscow General Jaruzelski invited the CPSU CC general secretary to pay a visit to Poland and that the invitation was accepted. The date of the visit is not yet known, and, as usual, it is being agreed through diplomatic channels.

POLITBURO MEETS, ASSESSES SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD262000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has acquainted itself with a report on the activity of work forces' self-management, taking into account an assessment of the implementation of motions put forward at the national session of self-management representatives of 9 April held at the Sejm. In line with the policy of the ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, increasing the part played by employees in the running of enterprises is a permanent course and an expression of consolidation of socialist democracy. This was also reflected in the sixteenth Central Committee plenum devoted to the strengthening of the leading [przodujaca] role of the working class within the party and the state.

The Politburo also acquainted itself with a report on the conditions of the functioning of social organizations and associations. They play a significant role in the process of socialist renewal, national accord, and activation of the public. The Politburo also assessed the state of implementation of the resolution of the 10th Central Committee plenum on the state maritime policy and acquainted itself with the state of preparations for the Third Polish Science Congress.

SPECIALISTS' STUDY ON ENERGY NEEDS ACCEPTED

LD261254 Warsaw PAP in English 1113 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 25 June -- The Government Press Office said that Poland's Government Presidium examined development of fuels and energy complex up to the year 2000 at an away session in the southern mining city of Katowice today. It discussed the country's situation in fuels and energy, lines of more rational use of fuels and energy, their basic balance and supply possibilities.

In its resolution, the Government Presidium accepted a multivariant specialist study "Programme Assumption for Satisfying the National Economy's Fuel and Energy Needs up to 2000". The study offers proposals for changes in the perspective structure of primary energy sources and solutions aimed to reduce energy consumption in the economy, especially through technical modernization. It also calls for faster development of nuclear power stations. Energy consumption is expected to go down by some 60-70 million tonnes of standard fuel up to 2000.

It was the third successive meeting of the Government Presidium outside Warsaw.

The personal presence of Katowice authorities and journalists in the debates testified to the significance attached by the government of General Jaruzelski to the principle of "raised curtain" during its work.

The issues discussed during the working meeting in Katowice have special importance for Poland's further development. In pace with economic enlivenment, we are registering now a gradual but systematic growth in demand for fuels and energy. Forecasts for the coming years indicate that we must expect these tendencies to deepen even more in the future.

Referring to proposals put forth at today's meeting, Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that the next quinquennium and, even more, the next decade would see changes in the Katowice region perceivable to the local population.

Discussing the needs of the region which have not been satisfied as yet, one should also remember the things which have been done over the past three years -- a very hard period for both the country and its economy, emphasized the premier.

Market supply in Katowice province has markedly improved and outlays for environmental protection have increased. This can be exemplified by a new huge investment -- the Dzieckowice water supply system -- which will lower the local drinking water deficit after its first construction stage is completed.

The limitation of further concentration of industry in Katowice area should have key importance for the region's future. The key line of the region's development should mean first and foremost modernization of the existing industrial enterprises, stressed Jaruzelski.

If we talk about automatization and introduction of robots, it must be realized first of all in Katowice province with a major involvement of its scientific and technical cadre, added the prime minister.

Coal is the symbol of the Katowice Voivodship, stressed Jaruzelski. However remembering this, we must look for new sites for the future mines. The region's situation could be markedly relieved by increased boiler coal mining in the Lublin basin.

Next the prime minister discussed some detailed issues raised during [words indistinct] purity of the Katowice region.

After the Government Presidium meeting, Wojciech Jaruzelski went to Zalez near Katowice to visit hotels for miners of local Gottwalk colliery. Next he visited the Famur mining machines factory in Katowice where he talked with workers about their work and family life. The prime minister also visited a modern prototype "Gigablok" sewage-treatment plant in Katowice. Winding up his tour of the region, General Wojciech Jaruzelski saw a dairy plant at Sosnowiec.

SEJM COUNCIL CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT REPORT

LD262150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] The Sejm's Socioeconomic Council has ended its meeting in Wiejska Street. Stanislawa Stec reports on the results of its work:

After 2 days of discussion, after amendments and additions to drafts, and finally after voting, the council passed two reports numbered 40 and 41. These are the council's views on the functioning of the economy last year and on the government's report on the execution of the socioeconomic plan for that period.

Report No 41 also concerns the government report devoted to credits and, as the document puts it, the balance of the money incomes of the population and the state's balance of payments. The council makes it clear that it is not a team of experts; that it represents the groups of people which sit on it and as a result it lays primary stress on the social response to the state of the economy and its prospects. It is particularly looking for an answer to the question of how progress was achieved in overcoming the country's developmental barriers, as the report puts it. The council, like all of us, is aware that there are changes for the better, but it thinks that the progress is unsatisfactory. System changes in the economy are too little in evidence: a transfer of investment concentration to the production of market goods. There is too little use made of the possibilities for encouraging, or as it is usually phrased, stimulating the production of everyday necessities.

The council is worried by the rising costs of building dwellings and by the failure to appreciate the value of the natural environment in which we live.

The discussion touched on the form of the government report, as well as its content. It was deemed too descriptive and disjointed.

The council recognized the state's financial situation as very difficult and accuses the authors of the report of not presenting this sufficiently clearly. The results achieved are, in the council's opinion, in many elements delayed in relation to the assumption of the plan for 1983-85 and of its integral part, the economy and anti-inflation program. There was one other document to be evaluated: the bill on labor law and social insurance. The council withheld its opinion, because the trade unions have not been consulted on the bill.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDS ELECTIONS RERUN ON 15 JULY

LD270958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The State Electoral Commission has recommended that local elections to people's councils in 85 electoral districts in which the turnout on 17 June was less than 50 percent of those eligible to vote should be held on 15 July.

PRON'S INFLUENCE IN 'NORMALIZING' SITUATION

AU260705 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jun 84 p 1

[Jerzy Weber commentary: "The Practice of Agreement"]

[Text] The results of the people's council elections may be a good sign of the real social changes that the policy of dialogue and agreement embodies in Poland today. Rejecting calls for boycotting the elections, the Polish people have expressed support for normalizing our lives and continuing the constructive program of reestablishing national unity in basic state and social issues. They have rebuffed those whose activity was meant to exacerbate divisions between people. They have displayed an open attitude toward the program of joint activity and national accord, the only sensible and positive program for Poles.

However, it would be a great simplification to say that everyone who voted on Sunday, 17 June, is ready to take an active part in developing the work of agreement. Many of those who did vote still have to be carefully and patiently won over to the cause of dialogue and national agreement.

The political and social forces in our country that are permanently connected with the program of agreement may cheer at the elections and know that they are following the right road, because it is this very road along which the overwhelming majority of Polish society is embarking.

Particular satisfaction during these postelection days may be felt by those whose social labors have resulted in the energetic presence of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] in our social lives. For this movement was born out of the conviction that there are more matters uniting Poles than dividing them and that there are enough forces in the nation to effectively back the work of repairing the Republic, which was adopted by the party of the workers class at its ninth congress and which conforms to the principles of socialism and our national patriotic values.

Today this conviction is more widespread and more deeply rooted in social consciousness. This is the result of our party's consistency in implementing the socialist renewal program. PRON's deeds and initiatives for the sake of normalizing the situation in the country and developing socialist democracy have also had great influence.

A characteristic feature of this role of PRON has been PRON's participation in preparing and conducting the election campaign. The movement involved itself in work on a new "constitution" for the people's councils and in work on making the election rules more democratic. It played a leading role in putting forward candidates, establishing local election programs, and in organizing consultations and meetings between candidates and voters. All this is meant to encourage far-reaching and socially expected reforms of representative bodies of state authority and social self-management in the field, increase the role of citizens in electing local authorities, and create a greater chance for citizens to exert constant influence over the activities of the council. This lies in the best conceived interests of society and the state, and will markedly improve our joint possibilities.

We have new people's councils, elected by the majority of adult society. The thread of agreement binding society to the new councils and to the implementation of the strategic goals of the PRON "Electoral Declaration" and of the tasks of local election programs has strengthened. The activities connected with this are the main forum for strengthening and widening national agreement today.

This creates tasks for all sociopolitical forces acting for the sake of agreement, especially for PRON. For PRON is assuming the role of organizing regular contacts between the population on the one hand and people's councils and councillors on the other. PRON is also the best forum for holding consultations with the population on the subject of people's council decisions, for enabling voters to check the work of local authorities, and also for encouraging new initiatives designed to back up the activities of the councils by means of local reserves and resources.

It is necessary to shape a new practice of local self-management. This involves, among other things, learning to jointly manage the budget in a rational way, gathering resources for socially approved aims, shaping the habit of undertaking social initiatives and asking citizens for advice, and establishing new principles for joint activity between local self-management bodies and citizens on the one hand and local bodies of state and economic administration on the other.

Therefore it will be necessary to also develop in practice those activities that have been characteristic of PRON during the election campaign. As the largest social forum in which PZPR members, allied party members, members of Christian unions, nonaligned people, believers, nonbelievers, young people, and old people discuss and jointly decide on issues pertinent to their areas and communities, PRON constitutes an important and even essential support for the newly elected people's councils and determines to a considerable degree the success of the reform.

This will require even more energy and determination from PRON activists, for the results of the Sunday elections impose a certain duty upon them.

UNDERGROUND BOYCOTT ASSESSED AS FAILURE

LD270842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today publishes the first part of a series of articles devoted to the political underground against the backdrop of the elections. The title is "Facing a Choice of Action."

The elections to people's councils, the paper writes, were an important event in the life of the country. The decision to hold the elections was unequivocal proof that the social and political situation is returning to normal. There were and remain full grounds to regard the voting results as an outcome of a kind of referendum, an outcome that favors a socialist system of government in Poland. Further on the article examines the underground's sociopolitical situation. Speaking generally, the underground's social base is shrinking more and more. By social base is meant the extent to which various groups in society support the adventurist programs of the undergrounds, the daily states.

The events of the first few months of the year clearly prove that all the concepts of the political underground have failed. The aim of these concepts was to mobilize society against the authorities. Appeals for spontaneous demonstrations to mark various anniversaries, for demonstrations on the streets, for slow-downs at work, and for boycotting the trade unions have failed, from the social viewpoint, to yield any results.

The reasons for the disintegration of the political underground are also to be found deeply embedded within its own structure and organization. Attempts to put together various organizations' structures have at times had one and the same goal: to create through propaganda manipulation a semblance of an extensively developed underground, spanning the entire territory of the country and the whole of the public.

Embarking on activities aimed against the elections, the author of the article concludes that the leaders of the underground did not suppose they would have a general success, but they did not rule out a limited success. The outline of the concept of underground activities with regard to the elections was based on an imaginary appraisal of the sociopolitical situation and, in particular, on the appraisal of the public mood. The thinking was that the underground cannot but win this battle. Appropriate conditions for this were in existence; it was held. This is not the first instance of this kind of action in the brief history of the political underground of the eighties.

Planning the destructive antielection campaign, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in conclusion, the underground's leaders realized they could not afford direct action or to create an alternative program. This is why they banked on destructive action and, as we know, they do have a great deal of experience in this area.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES MARITIME EVENT IN GDANSK

LD241852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Excerpts] We begin the evening news with a report from Gdansk on the central celebrations inaugurating this year's Days of the Sea. Lechoslaw Stefaniak is the reporter:

This year we are celebrating the Days of the Sea in a special atmosphere: within the framework of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. That is why they provide an opportunity to present the evolution of the Polish public's maritime awareness and education as well as the significance and achievements so far of the maritime economy. On Saturday representatives of the political and administrative authorities and of the public laid flowers at the monuments to seamen and to the heroes of Westerplatte, and today flowers were laid at the Monument of Gratitude on Kosciuszko Square.

The time now is 1600 and a grand gala is beginning in the Music Theater in Gdynia, bringing together representatives of all the enterprises, institutions, and organizations connected with the maritime economy. The gala was opened by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR CC Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, who greeted representatives of the supreme party and state authorities who had come to the gala: Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of PZPR CC Politburo; CC Politburo; Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the PZPR CC Politburo; Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Minister Jerzy Korzonek, head of the Office for the Maritime Economy. In his speech Stanislaw Bejger referred to the beginnings of the maritime economy, and also stressed its links with the national economy as a whole.

Kazimierz Barcikowski was next to speak. He presented the international and domestic factors surrounding this year's Days of the Sea. One has to react with unease, he said, to the revanchist aspirations of certain circles in the FRG to change our borders. Within Poland itself a progressive normalization of life is making itself felt, as was shown by the elections to the people's councils and the participation in them by a clear majority of the public. Moving on to economic matters, Kazimierz Barcikowski stressed the importance attached by the supreme party and state authorities to the maritime economy, which can make a significant contribution to Poland's achievement of economic equilibrium. Here is the closing portion of this speech:

[Begin Barcikowski recording] Esteemed comrades, it was once said that access to the sea means a window on the world. Today, in present-day Poland, the coast represents a broad gate opening onto our country's international cooperation.

Hundreds of thousands of Polish families have tied their existence to the maritime economy. Work at sea, as before, fires the imagination of the young, proved by the strong response and successes of Polish sailors. The sea enters more and more into Polish culture, and thus to national awareness. This is very good, it is needed by contemporary Poles. All of us should support these processes as much as possible.

On the occasion of the Days of the Sea I would like to convey on behalf on the authorities of the PPR, best wishes for all people of the coast, to all workers of the sea. We thank you for the work done so far, and ask for more efforts for Poland at sea. Please accept our wishes of success for all workers, and their families. [applause] [end recording]

ZIEBA ON SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

AU251926 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jun 84 p 3

["Statement" by Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy, "for TRYBUNA LUDU": "From the Institute to the Field"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Almost everyone is interested in agriculture. It is spoken about in various ways, and real results and production effort are not always noticed. But this effort and results can be seen on the food market. For example, there are greater supplies of dairy products, fruit, vegetables, honey, and eggs. Agriculture is producing more food at a time when there are less imports of raw materials as a result of the economic restrictions against Poland.

Agriculture's basic task is to further increase production. This is being done by making better use of all production assets, improving management, reducing losses, and also by greater support from industry, trade, and building. The great and complex tasks facing agriculture and the food industry cannot be performed without a more energetic role by science and without an increasing penetration by science into agricultural practice. The potential of agricultural science is constantly rising. There are 11,000 scientific workers and specialists active. Science is already exerting significant influence on agriculture and the food industry.

There is quite a widespread feeling among scientists that science may and should speed up the development of agriculture considerably more energetically and effectively. The main goals of activity stem from the development strategy for Poland in the eighties. The primary goal is to raise the general growth rate of agricultural production by an average of at least 3 percent per year. This is possible through more efficient management over all means of production.

Improving the structure of private farms and making better use of land is of fundamental importance. Science has already made a serious contribution toward recognizing the potential of agricultural land, irrigation, and fertilization, but we still do not have a system of correctly determining ways to achieve optimum crops.

The help of science is needed by breeders. The point is to correctly determine the level and structure of animal production and the distribution thereof among groups of farms and among the regions. To make animal production more profitable, it is essential to reduce costs and curb excessive fluctuations in the production and supply of agricultural products.

Also essential, both in animal production and in plant production, is progress in construction, land reclamation, surveying, and supplying villages and rural areas with water. We must step up research into ways of making better use of energy in agriculture, reducing the energy-intensiveness of production, improving electric equipment, and providing little-used or new sources of energy.

Science has huge tasks to perform in the food industry. Work should be concentrated on technical progress, inventiveness, and rationalization. The consumer seeks better products; industry is concerned with reducing energy consumption and making better use of all factors of production.

In our ministry, we respect all areas of science. We award prizes every year to the best scientists whose work is causing good results in agriculture and the food industry. We are undertaking a lot of activity to maintain and increase the prestige of agricultural advisers and that of employees in all services of assistance. We want the results of science to be even more visible in the fields and in farm buildings, and hence on our tables, too.

GLEMP REMARKS ON THOUGHTFUL VERSUS MASS ATHEISM

LD221634 Vatican City International Service in English 1345 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw: The primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, condemned state atheism and asserted the country's Catholic identity yesterday, as thousands of faithful across the country celebrated the feast of Corpus Christi. An estimated 60,000 people took part in a religious procession led by Cardinal Glemp through Warsaw's Old Town, after he had celebrated mass a St John's Cathedral. Brightly colored church banners were carried, and the victory sign for the banned free trade union, Solidarity was flourished by many of the marchers.

In a homily delivered at an outdoor altar, Cardinal Glemp said: The atheist view of the world in our country and in others is the belief of a minority. We hope the state's religious policy does not revert to state atheism. Mass atheism, Cardinal Glemp said to the loud applause of the crowd, makes citizens more docile to the directives of the authorities. Under conditions of mass atheism, Cardinal Glemp continued, the situation is often tragic, but mass atheism also brings about its own crisis because, depriving life of its meaning, it leads to social degradation. Such a society seeks to defend itself and searches for forms of belief. Cardinal Glemp made a distinction between thoughful atheism and mass atheism. Mass atheism is organized by the state; thoughtful atheism is personal and includes the influence of upbringing and environment, and [words indistinct] against evil.

Poles, Cardinal Glemp concluded, despite their painful differences, are one nation in wanting to build a homeland that will take account of all values, for [words indistinct] is their right.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES TO OPEN CONGRESS 27 JUN

LD262208 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has received a group of delegates to the National Congress of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, which is to begin tomorrow. The delegates reported on the issues relating to strengthening and development of agricultural production cooperatives which were raised during voivodship congresses and general meetings, and on the assumptions of the congress. The Central Committee first secretary emphasized the importance of the role of agricultural production cooperatives. He pointed out the need to exploit every initiative that would help increase agricultural production, improve the effectiveness of farm management, and (?improve) the social and cultural living conditions of cooperative workers.

Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek took part in the meeting, among others.

RCP PEC APPROVES CEMA DOCUMENTS, VISIT REPORTS

AU221847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/06/1984 -- The Executive Political Committee [PEC] of the CC of the RCP met on June 22 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, examined and endorsed the draft directives of the 13th party congress regarding Romania's socio-economic development in the 1986-1990 five-year period.

The same meeting debated and approved the report on the draft single national plan of socio-economic development of Romania in 1985, as well as a report on the draft plan of development of agriculture, food industry, water husbanding and silviculture in 1985.

It was decided that the documents be submitted for debate and approval to the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, convened on June 27 and 28, 1984.

During its June 22 meeting, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, adopted several proposed measures on the preparation and convening of the thirteenth congress of the Romanian Communist Party. The measures are to be submitted for debate and approved by the plenary meeting of the party convened on June 27-28, 1984.

During its June 22 meeting, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP approved a proposal on the institution of the jubilean medal "The 40th Anniversary of the Antifascist and Anti-Imperialist Revolution of National and Social Liberation".

The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP fully approved the documents endorsed by the CMEA economic summit and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, read an account in connection with these documents during the June 22, 1984, meeting.

Being highly appreciative of the peculiar contribution made by Nicolae Ceausescu, by Socialist Romania to the smooth unfolding and preparation of the summit, the Executive Political Committee stressed that the documents and resolutions adopted and the directions of actions and the principles asserted by the summit opened large avenues to improving the mutual development of the national economies of the member-countries, of the enhancement of the might and prestige of socialism in the international life.

It was assessed that the Romanian delegation's viewpoint expressed during the summit and the extraordinary meeting of the CMEA session which followed, fully accorded with the resolutions of the 12th congress and the RCP National Conference, with the policy of the Romanian party and state to consolidate the friendship and collaboration with the socialist countries, to expand and deepen the collaboration with the CMEA member countries.

The documents endorsed by the summit -- the Executive Political Committee appreciated -- provide a broad and efficient framework to strengthen the collaboration between the CMEA member countries to intensify the trade exchanges and collaboration in economy, to jointly settle mighty important questions related to the economic and social progress of the member countries, such as provision of the needed raw and energy materials, expansion of cooperation and specialization in production in key industrial branches, development of agriculture and ensurance of a good basis to better meet the population's consumption needs, and other needs for raw materials in industry, steady promotion of technical progress.

The Executive Political Committee particularly assessed the understandings covenanted during the summit on a substantial increase of economic exchanges and improvement of economic collaboration and cooperation based on long-term agreements, which confer stability and prospects to the collaboration between the CMEA member countries, offer them large possibilities to turn to better account the resources of their national economies in full swing of development.

The Executive Political Committee expressed the conviction that a fine collaboration mechanism within the CMEA -- on the basis of the measures set by the summit -- would contribute to the improvement of the international socialist division of labour and the increase of their efficiency.

Stress was laid on the resolution included in the documents of the summit which says that the CMEA member countries should expand their relations of collaboration with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system, on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, in the interests of the cause of peace, understanding, cooperation and social progress.

The Executive Political Committee charged the government, the State Planning Committee, economic ministries and other central economic institutions to immediately work out programmes of measures so as to materialize in accords and practical actions -- long-term action in particular -- those agreed upon during the summit, to take steps to unswervingly translate them into fact.

In its June 22 meeting, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP appreciated highly and approved fully the results of the recent official visit of friendship paid by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, to Poland. Nicolae Ceausescu informed the committee of this visit. The participants considered that the results of the visit, written down in the Romanian-Polish joint declaration and in the Long-Term Programme for Development of the Economic, Technical and Scientific Bilateral Collaboration would give a new strong impetus to the multilateral collaboration between the RCP and the PUWP, between the two countries and peoples. The committee stressed the special importance of the understanding reached during the visit regarding expansion of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration based on long-term agreements, to improve further the forms of collaboration and cooperation particularly in domains of great importance for the economic and social progress of the two countries, such as raw materials and energy, the machine building, industry, chemistry, the iron and steel industry, agriculture, the food industry.

The Executive Political Committee approved fully the stance expressed by the leader of the RCP and Romanian state during the exchange of views on the current problems of the international political life, particularly on the problems related to the resumption of the Soviet-American negotiations in view of achieving an agreement conducive to elimination of the intermediate-range missiles and to opening the way towards removal of all the nuclear weapons from Europe and from all over the world.

Highlighted was the importance attached during the talks to creating zones free of nuclear weapons in the Balkans, northern Europe and other parts of our continent.

The Executive Political Committee appreciated the resolve expressed during the visit, to develop the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party, between Romania and Poland in the international life, in the struggle for assertion of the policy of detente, disarmament, and security, for setting up a new world economic order, for finding constructive solutions to the great contemporary problems, for peace, independence, understanding and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

Approving unanimously the results of this visit, the Executive Political Committee asked the government, the ministries and the other central economic bodies to take the necessary measures to implement under the best circumstances the understanding agreed upon and to exemplarily materialize the planned collaboration and cooperation goals for a more intense development of the collaboration between Romania and Poland.

The Executive Political Committee approved in its June 22 meeting the results of the recent official visit of friendship paid to Romania by a party and state delegation of the DPR of Korea, led by Kim Il-song, and appreciated that the visit went down as a mighty important moment in the evolution of bilateral relations and in the strengthening of the collaboration between the two countries internationally.

The Bucharest meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song was considered to have once again stressed the decisive role of the summit dialogue, of the fine personal relationships of friendship established between the two party and state leaders in the general development of the Romanian-Korean fruitful and manysided collaboration.

Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that during the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song expressed the joint wish to improve the Romanian-Korean traditional relations, to further strengthen the collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples in the socialist construction and the struggle for the cause of socialism and peace worldwide.

Emphasis was placed on the significance of the fact that Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song agreed on a long-term accord of economic and technico-scientific collaboration and cooperation until 2000, which should underlie and open large prospects to the Romanian-Korean mutually advantageous relations. It was assessed that this fully met both peoples' interests of firm progress on the road of socialism, of building a new life of welfare and happiness, also serving the cause of socialism, collaboration and peace throughout the world.

The Executive Political Committee assessed highly the steady position -- reiterated this time, too, by Nicolae Ceausescu -- regarding the active solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party, of Socialist Romania and of all Romanian people with the Korean people's just struggle for peaceful and independent reunification of Korea, stressing the firm support to the recent initiatives and proposals of Kim Il-song in connection with the organization on tripartite negotiations as well as for any other initiatives and actions meant to ensure the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea.

The Executive Political Committee also highlighted with satisfaction that the exchanges of view between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song on current matters of international life expressed the two parties' and countries' will to strengthen the collaboration in the world arena, to contribute actively, by joint efforts and actions to the just, democratic settlement of the complex issues facing mankind, to lessening international tension and resuming the policy of detente, to disarmament, nuclear above all, to the entrenchment of a climate of peace, security, understanding and collaboration in Europe, Asia and the world over, to the accomplishment of the ideals of freedom, independence and progress of all peoples.

The Executive Political Committee requested the government, the ministries, the other central economic bodies to take the necessary steps for the fulfillment of the agreed understandings in the best of conditions, for the exemplary carrying through of the planned objectives of collaboration and cooperation, for the more intense development of the collaboration between Romania and the DPR of Korea in every domain.

CEAUSESCU TOASTS KIM IL-SONG DURING VISIT

AU221001 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jun 84 pp 1, 3

[Toast proposed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at official dinner given by him in honor of DPRK President Kim Il-song in Bucharest on 18 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed DPRK guests, comrades and friends: It gives us special pleasure to meet you again on the soil of Socialist Romania -- during this new visit you are paying to our country -- and to extend warm greetings and best wishes to you and to the other members of the DPRK party-state delegation. (applause)

The warm and enthusiastic welcome given to you today by Bucharest residents is an expression of the lasting feelings of friendship, esteem, and appreciation mutually harbored by our countries and peoples.

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song, each meeting we have had and the talks we have jointly conducted in Bucharest or Pyongyang went down as events of great significance in developing fraternal relations between our countries, parties, and peoples. Once again I want to stress that in developing those relations a particular role was played by the personal relations of friendship established between myself and Comrade Kim Il-song. (applause) I am convinced that the current visit and meeting will also play an important role in further strengthening Romanian-Korean friendship, coopeeration, and solidarity.

There is considerable leeway to continue to promote fruitful cooperation in all areas -- economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other cooperation -- and to strengthen cooperation between our countries at an international level. This is fully in keeping with the interests of both peoples in implementing the programs on peaceful socialist construction, on achieving progress, and well-being under conditions of peace, security, and international cooperation.

We have visited the DPRK several times and we are familiar with the large-scale construction activity that is being carried out in your beautiful country. We greatly value the important successes achieved by the Korean people in all areas, in the basic reconstruction of the country that was destroyed by war, in its economic, technical, social, and cultural development, and in building socialism. (applause) The Romanian people particularly value the contribution made and the decisive role our close friend, Comrade Kim Il-song -- prominent leader of the Korean people -- has played and continues to play in achieving those historic victories and in drafting and implementing the policy of socialist construction and peace promoted by the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK]. (applause) The Communists and working people in our fatherland wholeheartedly rejoice at all those achievements and with great conviction hope the friendly Korean people will achieve -- under the leadership of the party headed by Comrade Kim Il-song -- new and increasingly greater successes in building a free and dignified life and a united, independent, and prosperous fatherland. (applause)

Once again I want to assert the Romanian people's support and solidarity with the just struggle waged by the Korean people for their fatherland's peaceful and independent reunification, without any outside interference. We have hailed and we actively support the proposals made by Comrade Kim Il-song in connection with the reunification and achieving of an independent and peaceful Korea. We also hail and support your recent initiatives regarding the lessening of tension in the Korean peninsula and the beginning of tripartite talks with a view to resolving the Korean problem by peaceful means, by negotiations. (loud applause)

Dear comrades and friends, our party and people will soon be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation. Likewise, in the fall of the current year the 13th party congress will be taking place. The working people throughout the country are carrying out an extensive activity to meet those two events with new and important successes in their work and in implementing the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

In doing all it can to implement its socialist development plans, Romania is acting with great determination to expand international collaboration and cooperation to ensure an atmosphere of peace and understanding among peoples. We give priority to cooperation with the socialist countries, with our neighbors, and primarily with the Soviet Union. We actively struggle to strengthen unity and cooperation among all socialist countries, to overcome the differences that still persist between some of them, in the belief that this is an important factor in strengthening the forces of socialism and in the struggle for social progress and peace in the world. At the recent summit of the socialist CEMA member-countries -- to the preparation and holding of which Romania has fully contributed -- it was decided to raise that cooperation onto a new and higher level in the interest of more forcefully developing our national economies and of increasing the force and prestige of socialism in the world.

We are also strengthening cooperation and solidarity with the developing and nonaligned countries and we continue to expand relations with all capitalist countries, with all countries in the world, irrespective of social system, on the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, and respect for each people's right to develop freely and independently, without any outside interference.

Dear comrades and friends, we are deeply concerned about the very serious tension in the international arena as a result of the imperialist policy of force and diktat, of interference in the affairs of other countries, and of consolidating and redividing the spheres of influence. The arms race and particularly the nuclear arms race has greatly intensified and this has increased the danger of a world war that would inevitably turn into an atomic-nuclear war given the current circumstances. Never before in its long-standing history has mankind found itself in such a serious situation that threatens the very existence of all peoples and human civilization itself. Therefore, we believe that the basic problem of our time is to halt the arms race and to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure peace in the world.

The situation created in Europe as a result of the deployment of the U.S. intermadiate-range nuclear missiles in certain West European countries and as a result of the Soviet Union proceeding to the application of the nuclear countermeasures announced is particularly serious. Everything must be done to bring about the resumption of Soviet-American negotiations, so that an accord is reached that will lead to the complete elimination of the intermediate-range missiles and subsequently to the elimination of all nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world.

Romania advocates and is acting toward turning the Balkans into an area of peace and cooperation, without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. We support the creation of such areas in northern and central Europe, and in other parts of the world.

We firmly advocate the solution of all disputes by peaceful means and negotiations alone. We believe that everything must be done to halt the conflict and establish a lasting and just peace in the Middle East -- and along this line, we favor an international conference under UN aegis with the participation of all states concerned, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Within this context, we advocate the cessation of the war between Iran and Iraq, of the military actions in the Gulf, and the beginning of negotiations as soon as possible, so as to resolve the problems between those two countries by peaceful means.

Bearing in mind the serious economic situation in the world, the deepening of gaps between the rich and poor countries, and the increase in the developing countries' debts -- that have reached some $800 billion -- Romania has made constructive proposals within the United Nations and in other international forums designed to help surmount this situation and to facilitate or even completely free the developing countries from the burden of such debts. We believe that the developing countries must strengthen their solidarity and cooperation, and act more unitedly to establish a common strategy in negotiations with the developed countries in order to solve the serious problems of underdevelopment and those of establishing a new international economic order.

Although particularly difficult and complex problems have emerged in the world, we believe that, through united actions and close cooperation, the peoples and the progressive forces everywhere will be able to halt the dangerous trend of events and to ensure the triumph of the policy of peace, independence, understanding, and cooperation among all world nations!

Once again, I want to stress the positive cooperation between our parties and peoples -- both at a bilateral and interantional level -- and to express the conviction that it will continue to intensify in the interests of both peoples, the cause of peace, the progress in the world.

With this conviction, I want to toast:

-- the well-being and happiness of the friendly Korean people!

-- friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the RCP and WPK between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the DPRK, and between the Romanian and Korean peoples!

-- the strengthening of cooperation among the socialist countries and among all progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces!

-- peace and cooperation throughout the world!

-- your health, esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, and the health of the other dear guests from friendly Korea!

-- the health of all of you! (loud applause)

Communique on Talks Issued

AU251205 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jun 84 pp 1, 5

["On the Official Friendship Visit Paid to the Socialist Republic of Romania by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, President of the DPRK" -- SCINTEIA headline]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a DPRK party-state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and president of the DPRK, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania on 18-21 Jun 1984.

Comrade Kim Il-song and the officials accompanying him toured economic and cultural points of interest in Bucharest and Iasi; they were welcomed everywhere with particular cordiality and hospitability, expressing the feelings of esteem mutually harbored by the friendly Romanian and Korean peoples and of the fraternal relations of cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and the WPK and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the DPRK.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the WPK Korea, president of the DPRK, conducted official talks in a warm and friendly atmosphere of full understanding and mutual esteem. During the talks, the two heads of party and state informed each other about the activity of their countries devoted to the construction of socialism, analyzed the stage of bilateral relations and their development prospects and exchanged views at length on major international issues of common concern.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song saw with satisfaction that the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between their parties, peoples and countries witnessed a growing course, in keeping with the principles and provisions in the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration Between Romania and the DPRK, and of other documents signed at top level.

In this framework, stress was laid on the decisive role of the summit meetings and decisions, of the personal relationships of friendship between the two party and state leaders, in the expansion and deepening of the Romanian-Korean friendship and collaboration in all fields of common interest.

The two heads of party and state brought to the fore the existence of large possibilities to further promote a productive bilateral collaboration in economy, science and technology, culture, and other fields of activity. Wishing to improve the mutually advantageous bilateral economic collaboration, Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song agreed on a Long-Term Accord on Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration and Cooperation until 2000 Between Romania and the DPRK, a document which should underlie and open large prospects to the mutually advantageous relations between the two countries and peoples.

Approaching current questions of the contemporary world, the two party and state leaders laid stress on their deep concern over the particularly high tension in the international life caused by the imperialist policy of force and dictate, interference in the internal affairs of other states, consolidation and redivision of zones of influence, intensification of the arms race -- particularly the nuclear arms race -- and lack of progress in eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order. They stressed that the fundamental problem of the contemporary world is to halt the arms race and begin disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

Special stress was laid on the serious situation created in Europe following the deployment by the United States of intermediate-range missiles in some West European countries as well as the application by the Soviet Union of the nuclear countermeasures it had announced. The two party and state leaders emphasized that everything possible should be done for the resumption of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States so that an agreement should be reached conducive to the complete elimination of medium-range missiles and of any nuclear weapons from Europe, which would be of special importance for the prevention of another world war, for the safeguarding of world peace.

Kim Il-song was highly appreciative of Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and firm actions for the peaceful settlement of interstate differences, the guaranteeing of full equality in interstate relations, the ensurance of peace and security worldwide, the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and in other areas, the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war and the maintenance of peace in Europe and throughout the world. He also expressed the Korean people's solidarity with the Romanian people's steady efforts toward the attainment of those goals.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the Romanian people's support and solidarity with the Korean people's just fight for the peaceful and independent reunification of its fatherland, without any outside interference. The RCP and Romanian state leader hailed and fully backed the proposals advanced by Kim Il-song regarding the reunification and building of an independent and peaceful Korea, being in support of his recent initiatives for the lessening of tension in the Korean peninsula and the beginning of tripartite talks with a view to peacefully solving the Korean issue through negotiations.

In view of the serious economic situation existing in the world and of the deepening gaps between rich and poor countries, the two party and state leaders declared for the resolution of problems facing developing countries, especially for the prevention of a rise in their foreign debt, underlining the need to ease or even free them from that burden. Furthermore they were for the consolidation of solidarity and collaboration among developing countries, for the establishment of a common strategy in their negotiations with developed countries to the end of solving the serious problems of underdevelopment and building a new international economic order.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song were firmly for the settlement of all interstate litigious issues by peaceful means, through negotiations. In that framework, the need was underscored for the cessation of the Middle East conflict and the establishment of a just and durable global peace in that region. They also declared for the immediate cessation of the Iraq-Iran war and of the military actions in the Gulf, for the soonest possible passage to negotiations with a view to politically solving the problems between the two countries.

During the talks, stress was laid on the need to enhance the role of small- and medium-sized countries, of the nonaligned states, and of the developing countries in international life. The two heads of party and state were for the democratization of interstate relations, based on fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in home affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force. The two heads of party and state also were for the enhancement of the UN's role in the settlement of the major issues confronting the contemporary world and decided to intensify the Romanian-Korean collaboration at the United Nations; within the Nonaligned Movement, the "Group of 77" and in other international fora.

Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, expressed deep thanks on behalf of himself and of the Korean party-state delegation for the cordial and friendly reception extended to them during their visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The two party and state leaders expressed their full satisfaction at the results of the new Romanian-Korean summit dialogue, being fully convinced that this visit, the talks and agreements reached made an outstanding contribution to the strengthening and development of the friendship and manysided collaboration between the RCP and WPK, between Romania and the DPRK, in the interests of the friendly Romanian and Korean peoples and of the cause of socialism, peace, and cooperation throughout the world.

Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK cordially invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official friendship visit to the DPRK. The invitation was accepted with great pleasure; a date will be subsequently set through diplomatic channels.

NICARAGUAN JUNTA LEADER ARRIVES 26 JUNE

Welcomed by Bobu

AU261451 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1423 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/6/1984 -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, a party and state delegation of Nicaragua, led by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Direction of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, commander of the revolution, arrived in Bucharest, on Tuesday, June 26, for a working visit. At the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee and Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, minister of foreign affairs, other Romanian officials.

Ceausescu Hosts Luncheon

AU261730 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1701 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/6/1984 -- After the interview with the members of the party and state delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, led by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President Nicolae Ceausescu entertained the Nicaraguan guests to luncheon. The luncheon was attended by members of the party and state leadership of Romania. During the luncheon, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, Nicolae Ceausescu and Daniel Ortega Saavedra proposed toasts to the continuous development of the relations between the two countries, to the consolidation of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian and Nicaragua peoples, to peace and understanding the world over.

Ortega Received by Dascalescu

AU261823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/6/1984 -- On June 26, Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian prime minister, met with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Direction of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), leader of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, commander of the revolution.

During the interview, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the stage and prospects of the Romanian-Nicaraguan relations were assessed, and the importance was highlighted the two governments attach to the development of bilateral relations on a political and economic plane, as well as in other domains of activity. The exchange of extensive views highlighted Romania and Nicaragua's joint wish and their possibilities to develop economic and technical cooperation, to expand their commercial exchanges.

The same day, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Birlea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Vasile Pungan, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, conducted talks with Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the National Direction of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, minister of planning, commander of the revolution, and Miguel d'Escoto, member of the Sandinist Assembly, Nicaraguan minister for foreign affairs.

Questions were approached related to the deepening and expansion of Romanian-Nicaraguan bilateral relations, particularly in the field of economic cooperation and trade, with a view to carrying into effect those agreed upon at top level.

Suzana Gadea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, had an interview with Rosario Murillo, chairman of the Sandinist Association of Workers in Culture, when they discussed aspects of the collaboration in culture and the arts between the two countries.

Holds Talks With Ceausescu

AU261843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/6/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on June 26 the party and state delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Direction of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), leader of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, commander of the revolution, who are paying a working visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The interview was attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Commitee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Birlea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Participating were also Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the National Direction of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, minister of planning, commander of the revolution, Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, member of the Sandinist Assembly, minister for foreign affairs, Julio Lopez Kampos, member of the Sandinist Assembly, head of the International Affairs Department of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the visit was a significant expression of the friendly relations between the two countries as well as an illustration of the joint wish to further develop them, for mutual benefit, for the benefit of the cause of peace and understanding worldwide.

The Nicaraguan chief delegate highlighted their great satisfaction at meeting the RCP and Romanian state leader and at exchanging opinions on questions of mutual concern.

Referring to the friendly ties between the two countries, Nicolae Ceausescu and Daniel Ortega Saavedra assessed with satisfaction that they had seen steady development in the period elapsed since the victory of the people's revolution in Nicaragua, as the results scored so far in the promotion of bilateral relations had provided favourable conditions for an ever broader expansion and deepening of the Romanian-Nicaraguan links on various planes. A series of aspects of the current international political life were also approached.

President Nicolae Ceausescu assessed the current world situation as particularly complex and tense and underscored the need for most resolute action to recover the world political climate, eliminate the use and threat of force from international relations, halt the arms race and achieve a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, settle all interstate litigious issues by peaceful means, through negotiations, ensure the resumption and consolidation of the process of detente, peace and collaboration among peoples.

Special attention was also paid to the resolution of the economic problems facing today's world.

Referring to the deep-going changes wrought on a world plane, in Central America included, Romania's president and the leader of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua highlighted the significance of the strengthening of the peoples' unity against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for economic and social progress. In that context, the importance was brought to the fore of the revolutionary processes in Latin America and the need was stressed for an end to be put to foreign interference in the domestic affairs of states, for action towards the peaceful settlement of the issues in the area.

The importance was also emphasized for the countries in Central America and, in general, in Latin America of the strengthening of their solidarity and cooperation with a view to consolidating national independence and ensuring their development on the road of economic and social progress.

Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the useful character of the talks between the governments of the Republic of Nicaragua and the United States for the settlement of existing differences, for the ensurance of the Nicaraguan people's right to free development, in keeping with its own aspirations.

Furthermore, the role was highlighted of the group of Contadora in lessening tension in the area, in ensuring a positive course of the relations among the states in Central America upon new, democratic basis of equality and mutual respect.

Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated on that occasion too the support Romania will continue to grant to the fight of the Nicaraguan people, of the other peoples in Central America for the attainment of their ideals of national progress, of freedom and democracy. The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

POLISH PRON DELEGATION MEETS ANDREI, SONEA

AU251425 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Jun p 25

[Text] On Friday, Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, met the Polish delegation of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON].

The sides exchanged views on developing Romanian-Polish relations in the spirit of the understandings agreed upon on the occasion of the recent visit to Poland by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and discussed certain problems of the international situation.

The same day, the Polish guests met Comrade Emilia Sonea, member of the RCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

The two sides highlighted the activities of the two countries' parliaments in promoting international cooperation and consolidating peace and understanding throughout the world. The meeting was attended by Boguslaw Stachura, Poland's ambassador to Bucharest.

During their stay in our country, the PRON delegation visited some economic and sociocultural units and had talks with members of the leadership of the Arges Municipality Council of the Social Democracy and Unity Front.

MURESAN MEETS PRC'S YAO YILIN, SIGNS AGREEMENT

AU251834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing AGERPRES 25/6/1984 -- A message of warm friendship and best wishes of good health, happiness and further success in the activity devoted to the development and prosperity of the People's Republic of China were conveyed on June 25 to the Chinese party and state leaders from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu during the interview Ana Muresan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of internal trade, had with Yao Yilin, alternate member of the Political Bureau, member of the Secretariat of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-premier of the State Council.

On the same occasion the Romanian head of state and Elena Ceausescu were conveyed from the Chinese leaders a cordial comrádely salute and best wishes of good health, happiness and further success in their activity for building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism, for detente, peace and cooperation among all nations.

During the interview opinions were exchanged on the development of the cooperation between the ministries of home trade of the two countries and it was stressed that cooperation followed the ascending line of the fine links of close friendship developing between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The same day, Ana Muresan and Liu Yi, minister of commerce of the People's Republic of China, signed a protocol on cooperation between the ministries of home trade of the two countries for 1984 which stipulates various forms of cooperation, consumer goods exchanges included.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH CSSR OPENS SESSION

AU251835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/6/1984 -- New modalities of developing economic and technical-scientific collaboration in fields of mutual interest and of expanding commercial exchanges between Romania and Czechoslovakia are examined in Bucharest during the fifteenth session of the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration.

The two countries' delegations in the commission are led by Marin Enache, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Ladislav Cerle, deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE NOTED WITHOUT COMMENT

AU251247 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 26, 21 Jun 84 p 11

[Text] International press agencies report that last week President Ronald Reagan held a televised press conference at which he said, among other things, that he is prepared to meet with Konstantin Chernenko even if the Soviet Union does not return to the negotiating table in Geneva. I am prepared to meet and talk with K. Chernenko anytime, the U.S. President added, stressing once again, however, that such a meeting should be thoroughly prepared; that was reported by AP and AFP. We are in contact with the Soviets, with whom we maintain discrete diplomatic exchanges, Reagan said, specifying at the same time that his statements do not constitute an "invitation" to a possible bilateral summit.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS ECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION 26 JUN

AU261008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0941 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/6/1984 -- The Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, a broadly representative forum acting as an economic parliament comprising party and state executives, workers from economic units, highly-trained experts from all domains of activity, started its session in Bucharest, on June 26, presided over by its chairman, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania.

The members of the RCP leadership and Romanian Government participate in the proceedings. The session agenda comprises the following items:

-- report on the draft single national plan of socio-economic development of Romania in 1985;

-- report on the draft plan of development of agriculture, food industry, water husbanding and silviculture in 1985;

-- report on the preliminary draft of socio-economic development of Romania over 1986-1990;

-- report on the preliminary draft of development of agriculture and food industry over 1986-1990.

The session proceedings continue.

Session Ends

AU261902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1831 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/6/1984 -- On Tuesday, June 26, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, chairman of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania, chaired the session of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, a broadly representative forum with attributions of an economic parliament, made up of party and state executives, workers in economic units, and experts in all fields of activity.

The proceedings were attended by members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership. Numerous participants took the floor in relation to the documents submitted for debate.

The Supreme Council unanimously approved the documents. The participants adopted a resolution of the council's session, which is to be released. President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the proceedings.

BRIEFS

PREOTEASA MEETS SOVIET MINISTERS -- Petre Preoteasa, minister of the machine building industry, had talks in Moscow with A.A. Yezhevskiy, minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, and L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. The sides examined the stage of bilateral cooperation in building machines for agriculture as well as prospects for further cooperation in this field. The meeting was attended by Romanian Ambassador to Moscow Traian Duda. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 May 84 p 5 AU]

CANCELED SOVIET TOURIST PROGRAMS RESUMED

LD261726 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 26 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav travel agencies and the Soviet organization for foreign tourism Intourist agreed today, Tuesday, to resume implementing the earlier defined programs for Soviet tourists in Yugoslavia, cancelled by a Soviet decision fifteen days ago.

It has been learned that at the close of the talks in Moscow today, Intourist representatives announced that the decision on the cancellation of arrangements for Soviet tourists in Yugoslavia "no longer applies." Thus, the decision of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Tourism for Intourist to stop sending Soviet tourists to Yugoslavia has been virtually withdrawn.

At the time of the cancellation, it was said that Intourist was not satisfied with certain itineraries in Yugoslavia. The two sides' delegation circles say that the unexpected disagreement has been settled "to mutual satisfaction." Some 50,000 Soviet tourists are to visit Yugoslavia on Intourist arrangements this year.

LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner

AU261159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2243 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jun -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner in honor of 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign liaison of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in the Palace of the Federation this evening. The host and the guest made toasts on the occasion. Raif Dizdarevic stated that this visit would further contribute to the development and advancement of cooperation between the two countries.

He also pointed to the high degree of cooperation and friendship between Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Thanking his host, the Libyan diplomatic chief said that the stay in Yugoslavia always reminds one of its rich history, struggle and engagement in the Nonaligned Movement. He also pointed out that Yugoslavia-Libyan relations represent an example of cooperation.

At-Turayki Received by Planinc

LD261323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- Today Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council received Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is visiting our country.

During a cordial meeting, which was also attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Vuko Dragasevic, SFRY ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; and Kelani Dau Abdalla, secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Burea in the SFRY, satisfaction was expressed over the development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

In pointing out the favorable possibilities that can contribute to further advancing these relations, the two sides particularly stressed cooperation on the economic plane, in the further expansion of which Yugoslav work organizations already present in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are showing a great interest. Secretary at-Turayki assessed the present involvement of Yugoslav work organizations in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah as very positive, while the Yugoslav premier underlined Yugoslavia's desire to continue this fruitful cooperation during future Libyan development programs.

Meets Djuranovic

LD262031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SRFY Presidency, today at noon received 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, who is on a working and friendly visit to our country.

During a friendly and cordial conversation, they exchanged views on the promotion of cooperation between the two nonaligned countries and on the topical international situation.

During the meeting, Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, emphasized Yugoslavia's permanent interest in comprehensive development and expansion of traditional friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

At-Turayki, the guest from the friendly Arab country, confirmed that this was also the interest and orientation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and its leadership. The Libyan secretary for foreign liaison conveyed the greetings and best wishes from the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to the SFRY Presidency.

During the talks, both sides emphasized the need for greater engagement of the nonaligned countries and the Nonaligned Movement in the solution of topical crises in the world, especially in the Middle East and in particular for ending the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The talks were attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Kelani Dau Abdallah, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Belgrade; and Vuko Dragasevic, SFRY ambassador to Libya.

Holds News Conference

LD261627 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- "We fully support Yugoslavia's proposal on the need to eliminate the foreign presence from the Mediterranean, because of the serious threat that the Mediterranean area will also become a new stage for a confrontation between the great powers," 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan head of diplomacy, said at a press conference for Yugoslav and foreign journalists today. He described his 3-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, during which he had meetings with the highest-ranking Yugoslav personalities, as "very successful."

"Accord was reached on all the issues discussed, and important initiatives were taken concerning the future activity on nonaligned countries, both in the political field and in connection with overcoming economic problems," At-Turayki said.

The secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison stated that cooperation between Libya and Yugoslavia was very successful, and that further progress had been achieved during the talks on numerous questions within the framework of the joint commission.

At the press conference, he replied to several questions on Libya's relations with its neighbors in Africa, and on his country's initiatives concerning peace solutions in the Near East. "We are doing all in our power to prevent the internationalization of the Iraw-Iran conflict. We have assurances that Iran will not act as aggressor against the Gulf countries," At-Turayki said.

He stressed that Libya is maintaining important contacts with the OAU and France in search of national reconciliation in Chad, where both Libyan and French troops are now stationed. He also said that Libya has not changed its attitude, according to which the question of the legitimate rights of the people of West Sahara has to be solved exclusively on the basis of the OAU resolution, through a referendum held under the OAU's control.

At-Turayki ended his conversation with journalists by describing relations with the Sudan as poor.

Departs Belgrade

LD261631 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, has ended his working and friendly visit to our country and left Belgrade.

At Belgrade airport in Surcin, the visitor from the friendly Arab country was seen off by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Dimitar Janevski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, Vuko Dragasevic, SFRY ambassador to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and other personalities.

GOVERNMENT REVIEWS FOREIGN ECONOMIC RESULTS

LD262108 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (TANJUG) -- The results recorded in Yugoslavia's foreign economic cooperation since the beginning of this year are satisfactory on the whole. Exports and imports are rising and the trade and payments deficit dropping, the Yugoslav Federal Government established at its session here today, Tuesday.

Yugoslavia's overall trade deficit has been reduced by 168 million dollars as compared to the same period last year. The trade deficit with the convertible area alone has been reduced by 279 million dollars as a result of higher exports. However, imports from this area also rose as opposed to the previous years when deficit cuts were primarily achieved through lower imports, the Federal Government set out.

The Yugoslav Federal Government note that foreign currency earnings from goods exports have been more favourable than in the same period last year, while the last year's level has been maintained in foreign-currency spending on imports of goods. The country's credit-financial relations have on the whole also been more favourable than in the same period last year. Yugoslavia's overall external debt has been reduced and its foreign-currency reserves increased.

The Federal Government warned, however, that certain open problems remain in the country's foreign exchange. Exports of finished goods are dropping while exports of raw materials and semi-manufactures are rising. At the same time, barter-deal exports are also rising. The Federal Government drew attention to the fact that Yugoslav enterprises are not depositing at home foreign currency earned abroad within the [word indistinct] set (?out) which is in great measure due to the limited functioning of the foreign-currency market. The successes recorded in Yugoslavia's foreign trade, as noted, have [words indistinct] changes in the foreign currency system. For this reason, the Federal Government urged further elimination of administrative interventions and [words indistinct] of as much room [words indistinct] currency market the foreign currency funds left at their disposal.

ARMY REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS AT LCY CC SESSION

AU261817 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2345 21 Jun 84 p 3

[Report on speech by Kemal Korajlic, member of the LCY Central Committee from the SFRY People's Army LCY Organization, at the 13th LCY Central Committee session in Belgrade on 13 June]

[Text] "We must analyze more widely, more deeply, and more specifically the substance, method, and forms of activity of the LC basic organizations and organs. This is the key question for the function and implementation of the LCY's leading role in society and for strengthening its ideological and action unity," Kemal Korajlic stressed at the beginning of his speech.

"If not at this session, because we are discussing a multitude of issues, then at one of the next sessions we should provide answers and plan actions and measures with the aim of bringing in accordance the activity of Communists with the needs and demands of the LCY. In this connection, broad undertakings and radical turning points are needed in the organizational and action preparation of Communists for the ideological struggle and for political assessments and responsibilities for a moral-political unity in all circles.

"In the conditions in which most frequently over 300 LC basic organizations are linked with the communal committees, it is difficult to ensure a direct influence and assistance to the LC basic organizations by these organs.

"The daily practice, particularly the phenomena of surrendering the initiative to the opposition and enemy forces, tells us best that the work of the LC basic organizations is one of the priority questions. The conclusions of the 12 preceding sessions of the LCY Central Committee are being insufficiently implemented in many circles precisely because of a stereotypical, forum-like, practice, and, in extreme cases, ineffective work of the LC basic organizations. We should analyze more widely the causes and consequences of this ineffectiveness.

Great Expectations From the Session

"...it is not difficult to conclude that the basic reasons for the undermined reputation of the LC -- a loss of confidence in its capabilities on the part of workers and working people -- is an insufficient and, in places, complete passivity of the basic organizations, opportunism and insufficient ideopolitical orientation, and in the case of the LC organs, a forum-like work. The LC, primarily its basic organizations, does not carry out a constant inspection of the real state of consciousness and of the ideological development of Communists, does not devote sufficient attention and concern to their Marxist education. This also directly and negatively reflects on their ideopolitical action.

"Great differences are present in the substance, method, forms, and effects of work between the LC basic organizations in material production, in rural areas and in local communities, schools, cultural centers, publishing houses, editorial offices, theaters, and so forth. For this reason I propose that one of the coming sessions of the LCY Central Committee should discuss the method, forms, and substance of work of the LCY basic organizations and organs, including the LCY Central Committee.

"The Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], and also in other circles, as I conclude from newspaper reports and inspections on tours as a member of the LC, expect very much from today's session and this in the sense of concrete answers to many important questions. It is a very good thing that it was decided in the preparation of this session to broadly consult also the LCY organs, and, to some extent, members. However, what is not good in the method of the LCY Central Committee is that some of the objections and proposals made are simply passed over in silence or are generalized in some principled stands so that they lose their sense.

"It would be normal to at least say why certain proposals are not accepted, and it would be normal that, at the session, as a member of this organ, I receive appropriate and acceptable explanations. I believe that we cannot work in such a way at the sessions of the Central Committee that everybody says his piece, and that no answers are given to the questions raised. For instance, at the previous session, Comrade Pozderac, then president of the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, quite definitely expressed himself and requested that a discussion be opened on the fact of why which republic and province does not carry out the decisions of the organs of the federation. However, we witness that there has been no reaction to this request.

There Is No Benefit From an Accumulation of Conclusions

"All this shows that we must change something in the method and substance of work of the LCY Central Committee, particularly when its role and function as the highest LCY organ in the period between two congresses is involved. For this reason the draft conclusions should more clearly formulate the responsibility of the republican central committees, the provincial committees, and the YPA Committee before the LCY Central Committee. The present relations between these LCY organs are similar to the relations between the organs of authorities that are determined on the federal principles of the Yugoslav community of peoples and nationalities.

"The public and the LCY members have great expectations that the LCY Central Committee should move from general to concrete discussions, that it will open up a process of more organized and more concrete activity of the entire LCY on implementing the decisions of the 12th congress, the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, and its sessions. The condition for this is, among other things, energetic measures against the violators, regardless of their function and position in the society and the LCY. I believe that we cannot any longer justify before the workers class and working people that it is not appropriate to concern ourselves with past mistakes, to occupy ourselves with ourselves, because certain people, the leading cadres, despite the daily warnings, continue to behave in an unchanged way and contrary to the adopted line of the LCY. I expect that there will be more concrete discussions in this field at this session. Our sessions of the LCY Central Committee should have a greater motive power and on certain problems they should raise all LCY members to their feet and set them in motion for actions. There is not much benefit to a political action if the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee are piled up and repeated, as we did at the six sessions of the LCY Central Committee on economic problems."

RIBICIC URGES GENERATION CHANGEOVER IN LEADERS

LD242049 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 24 Jun 84

[From "The Week" program]

[Text] Let us start the evening with Yugoslavia. As you know, our southern socialist neighbor is struggling with rather grave structural problems. The country can only repay its debt of $20 billion by postponements. The formulators of economic policy have had to realize that domestic consumption has to be curbed by completely drastic measures, because this is a precondition for fulfilling obligations and modernizing the economic structure and mechanism. In such circumstances, it is not irrelevant whether the political force of the country, the LCY, can stand up to its leading role. These issues are discussed by Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Presidium.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] A quiet house on the Slovenian coast. This is the house of Mitja Ribicic. It is Sunday morning, the front gate is open. The host is working on the terrace, writing an article about his deceased friend, Berlinguer Mitja Ribicic is 65 years old. He is a member of the Presidium -- we would call it Political Committee -- of the LCY. Ever since Tito's death, members of the body have taken turns in filling the post of party leader. When we interviewed him 2 years ago, he was president of the party. At the moment, he is responsible for foreign affairs. He greets myself and (Istvan Kofujics), my colleague whose mother tongue is Serbo-Croat, as an old acquaintance.

[(Kofujics) in Serbo-Croatian with superimposed translation] When someone gets a new position, presumably he sets out with many plans and a great deal of ambition. But he has a rather short time to realize them. This is the consequence of annual changeovers.

[Ribicic in Serbo-Croatian with superimposed translation] Yes, the mandate is for 1 year. Other people, from both the socialist and Western countries, have made many remarks about this 1-year mandate. Many people have made remarks on the practice exercised here, according to which political leaders and leaders of society have to give way after 1 year. They consider this practice extreme, yet in one or two socialist countries another extreme also exists: people become glued to a position. And this is not good, in my opinion, because this way old cadres who have a revolutionary past pile up, and life goes on. These cadres struggle with difficulties, and the problems accumulate. I think that the characteristic feature of socialist countries is that the average age of the leadership is rising. My theory is, that in certain designated functions of society the age limit can be higher. But in the executive bodies and in the government, our aim should be that it is reduced. Younger cadres bring in new and fresh ideas. They understand current phenomena, and they do not carry the burdens of the past.

[(Kofujics)] The Yugoslav opposition is written and spoken about. What does the opposition oppose, what is the content of the Yugoslavian opposition?

[Ribicic] You know how it is. In the times of Carter, the members of the opposition said that they were fighting for human rights. Now, at the time of anticommunist rhetoric by Reagan, when U.S. policy -- I could say -- has become aggressive in a certain way, when in Europe as well as throughout the world, the anticommunist wave has become stronger, the ambition of the former liberals has grown. They have formulated a line, they have formed a political front, and they want to get to the political battle scene.

It is characteristic that the well-known Milovan Djilas, who is strongly promoted abroad and whose stupid writings are published and popularized, now has participated in some meetings as well. We have warned that we shall not permit the opening of such a political front.

Naturally, the economic difficulties, the political difficulties, and the crisis of detente as well as the stalemate in international communications affect these ambitions.

[(Kofujics)] Do you mean to say that these difficulties favor the opposition?

[Ribicic] I think that the opposition takes advantage of our economic difficulties. The fact is that in Yugoslavia during the last 2 years the cost of living has risen by 40 percent and the standard of living has suffered a setback; there are more shortages on the domestic market than hitherto; obtaining a loan is more difficult and so is managing an enterprise.

The problem of our external commercial balance of payments is also depressing. This has an effect on the political atmosphere of the country. It creates problems particularly in those factories which cannot adjust to the more difficult conditions. They find it difficult to export to convertible currency markets, etc. All these difficulties carry with themselves social tensions, and larger social conflicts can also develop. Such a situation, of course, gives a determining weight to the political opposition, and it increases its ambitions. However, in my opinion, in our country the working class is very mature, and regarding these questions, the people are also mature. Even in this difficult situation, they do not follow the demagogue spokesmen of the opposition who want to lead them in another direction.

I think in our country there is no such situation, that events which occurred in Poland could in any form be repeated here. For, in Poland a certain counterrevolutionary activity had surfaced strongly. Here, I think we succeeded in calming the disturbances in Kosovo. This very dangerous hotbed was cooled down. Kosovo is dangerous because its center is outside the country, in Albania which is an independent country but which has not signed the Helsinki agreement. This hotbed was threatening. I think that its cooling down served us well.

[(Kofujics)] The generation which fought in the people's liberation struggle and which gave us the leaders of political and social life in the first few difficult decades is slowly making way to the new generation. What is your opinion about this changeover of the generations?

[Ribicic] Forty years -- this is a working life. The generation which carried out the revolution, fought as partisans and were victorious in this revolution, the time of service for this generation is over. There is no point in forcing this generation to carry out executive or other leading functions. A whole list of formulas can be found to solve this issue. This generation spent more years at work than anybody else because partisan years count double. Those whose health is weaker have the opportunity, partly because of this, to retire early. We have always been in a difficult situation, we have had to fight for the right of our own road to socialism, we have had to fight against all forms of interference, against the left, the right, and other false ideas, and we have had to fight for the equality of peoples. The generation which participated not only in the struggle against occupation but also in the struggle for the new age, for socialism, self-government, and for harmony among people and nations has its own past, own history, and its own wisdom. If this generation would now want to stop time and life, this would be very bad indeed. [end recording]

CONFERENCE ON PUBLICIZING INFORMATION ABOUT ARMY

AU190720 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 84 p 8

[Text] (TANJUG) -- Reporting the real values and attainments that are being achieved in the moral-political and comprehensive development of the Yugoslav People's Army and the Territorial Defense, the public information media are making an invaluable contribution to the implementation of the social function and to the armed forces' reputation by informing the working people and citizens about the efforts which members of the armed forces are making daily to carry out their many responsible tasks. This was the common view of the participants in the 2-day conference on public information about the armed forces which ended in the Topcider Hall of the Yugoslav People's Army in Belgrade yesterday.

Participants in the conference noted that our public is informed regularly, substantially, and objectively about the life and work of members of our armed forces, something to which the openness of the armed forces to all public media contributes as does the increasingly greater level of socialization of the tasks of defense and protection.

At the conclusion of the conference, Colonel General Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, addressed the participants, saying:

"It is evident that increasingly better results are being achieved year by year and that the volume and quality of information about the armed forces and defense as a whole is increasing. However, as we have also seen at this conference, there are shortcomings in informing the public about the armed forces. A large part of the information media has no comprehensively elaborated concept of their role in this. Sometimes work is done without any plan, and reporting is irregular, from case to case, most frequently only in connection with certain important dates and events. In certain articles it is possible to notice a tendency toward sensationalism and attractions."

As regards the ideopolitical direction of information about defense and the armed forces, Daljevic further said: I believe that we have noted jointly that in this connection there have mainly been no greater problems. Deviations from the clear ideopolitical direction along the LCY line are very rare and they are manifested only in the individual cases and in a very small number of newspapers. Thus, General Daljevic said, recently there have been individual cases of inadequate treatment of the concept of all-people's defense and our armed forces in certain public information media. He stressed that it was not difficult to answer the question as to which forces are behind these positions.

"I want to stress," Daljevic then said, "that the army members are united, that their ranks are firmly closed along Tito's course and the LCY programmatic orientations and policy and are very resistant to such and similar influences from alien, hostile ideological positions. For us in the Army," Daljevic stressed, "it is unacceptable and it disturbs us very much when we see that individual nationalists, dogmatists, and anarcho-liberals succeed in penetrating the public information media, where room is made for them to disparage the achievements of the revolution and to carry out undermining activity. We believe that an end must be made to this. The public media must remain pure; it has always been and must remain a powerful tool in the hands of our party and on the road of original revolutionary aspirations of our peoples and nationalities," General Daljevic said, among other things.

Participants in the conference agreed on the measures that must be taken so that public information about the armed forces will be more successful -- more complete, substantial, and more objective.

SERBIAN RESERVE OFFICERS FEDERATION MEETS

LD222115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- About 85 percent of reserve officers worked last year in the leaderships and bodies of the sociopolitical organizations and communities of the SR of Serbia, which shows their ideological ability and determination to contribute by their personal efforts to overcoming topical economic and social problems. The entire activity of the Federation of Reserve Officers of the SR of Serbia in 1983 was positively assessed at today's session of the Republican Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Serbia, which adopted the report on last year's work.

The ideological-political education and general military training of reserve officers also represents one of the basic tasks of this organization in the forthcoming period, Dragoslav Mitrovic, president of the republican conference, said. It is also necessary to continue the activities in the field of economic and social stabilization, Mitrovic emphasized, because this is a precondition for combat readiness and defense preparedness of the working people and citizens. The Federation of Reserve Officers is treated in different ways in different municipalities. This is why, it was stated at the session, steps have been taken with the Council for National Defense of Serbia and the Presidium of the SAWP Republican Conference to ensure better material and other conditions for the work of the reserve officers.

The Federation of Reserve Officers of Serbia has paid considerable attention to defense preparations and social self-protection in which last year every fourth reserve officer took part. Over 80 percent of the members of this organization consider that practical training should be as specialized as possible in order to improve the training in modern arms and technical equipment.

Regarding public information about the work of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Serbia in 1983, better results have been achieved than previously. Internal information in the organization is satisfactory but there is need for more topical information from the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers and others, it was noted at today's session.

Major General Jovan Manasijevic, bearer of the partisan charter 1941 and member of the Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, was elected president of the Republican Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Serbia.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY REVIEWS DEFENSE PREPARATIONS

LD222129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Pristina, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, presided over by Nebi Gasi, today considered the report on the state of defense preparations in the province. It was announced that the presidency noted the considerable activity on the part of all subjects in this field, as well as the notable results which have been achieved. It was pointed out, however, that more consistent engagement is necessary to achieve still greater results in this important field.

The presidency considered some cadre and material questions related to national defense organs in Kosovo and assessed that, in spite of the achieved results, all sociopolitical communities, organs and organizations must make greater efforts in the forthcoming period to bring the national -- and especially the qualifications -- structure of all those employed in natioal defense to the level of current requirements.

KOSOVO LC DISCUSSES ELECTION RESULTS, EMPLOYMENT

LD252259 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0858 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Pristina: The past 2-year period represents one of the most delicate periods in the development of Kosovo in the new Socialist Yugoslavia. During this period, in view of the consequences of the counterrevolutionary events and the search for its causes and circumstances leading to it, the Kosovo LC had to make major changes in the method and contents of its work, enrich its ranks with revolutionary forces, and rid itself of waverers, opportunists and all those who were not fit to be in it.

Proceeding from these facts, today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, which was primarily devoted to the assessment of the election activity, was not a mere routine consideration of the progress and results of this activity in the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists in the province, but above all an attempt to draw a lesson from what they had experienced and learnt and thus enable them to continue to work for fuller political and economic stabilization.

In connection with the election activity Ilijaz Kurtesi, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, said that major positive changes had taken place in the work, behavior, resolve and organization of the Kosovo LC. These results were all the more important in the light of the conditions and circumstances both in the province and the whole country, as well as in the world, which made a much greater effort necessary during the election activity. Consequently, the elections in the Kosovo LC differed from the previous ones as regards the approach to and seriousness of the preparations for them and, in Ilijaz Kurtesi's view, they had been carried out successfully.

Taken as a whole, the election activity indicated that the Kosovo LC had grown much more mature and that its prestige in the working class and among the working people of all the nations and nationalities had increased.

Stressing that the elimination and overcoming of the consequences of the counterrevolutionary events had been the preoccupation of Communists before and during the elections, Kurtesi said that the general approach to these questions had been correct, but that in a number of environments there had again been too much talk about principles and no analysis of the situation and responsibility. In this connection he warned that all the hostile, nationalist and antiself-management forces in Kosovo were changing their tactics and adapting their behavior to the specific circumstances in accordance with the activities of the LC. Hostile activity, Kurtesi noted, will not stop by itself. This is shown by the activities of the irredentists and other alien forces. The extreme example of the desecration of the Serbian graveyard in the village of Dvoran is not an isloated and rare phenomenon. Albanian propaganda, Kurtesi went on, accuses the whole Serbia people and says that its attitude toward Albanians is a hostile one, while at the same time greater-Serbian propaganda keeps shouting that it is impossible to live together with Albanians and so forth. Every means should be used to frustrate the enemies; various attempts to cause mistrust or dissent among the members of different nationalities. The LC bears a great historical responsibility in this respect. Regrettably there are members of the LC who should not, because of their behavior, be in the ranks of this revolutionary organization. Laxity, opportunism and incompetence exist in a number of organizations of the LC in the field of social activities, education, health and in the countryside. Owing to this Kurtesi called for differentiation as a permanent process in the ranks of the LC and for the more consistent and accurate assessment of the every member's work, especially with regard to questions of political and economic stabilization, as well as efforts to eliminate all negative phenomena in society and strengthen self-management.

Kurtesi also noted that during the elections a more comprehensive approach had been displayed toward two key themes in the province: intranational relations and the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, but said that there were party organizations which had approached these issues in a superficial manner or delayed eliminating the causes of their exacerbation.

During the discussion, in which Husamedin Azemi, Slavko Starkovic, Sikrije Ejupi, Jordan Kostic, Skender Ilijazi, Sokolj Basa and Bajram Seljani took part, stress was laid on the importance of improving the ideological and organizational capability of the members of the LC and raising their capacity for action, especially in the basic organizations, and the importance of improving the social structure of the rank and file and improving the cadre policy.

It was also stressed that despite the overall improvement in the political security situation in the province, the enemy was not idle and this called for still more concrete and more resolute action by Communists in all environments. The most recent example of the irredentists' activity, which was received with great concern and anger, took place during the night between 9th and 10th June in the village of Dvorane in the municipality of Suva Reka when 28 tombstones were destroyed at the Serbian cemetery. Sokolj Basa, president of the Suva Reka LC District Committee, pointed out that the irredentists had been ceaselessly active in that environment for quite a long time. After a well-measured and realistic assessment of the state of affairs in the village of Dvorane in connection with this most recent and, as he put it, "most barbarous and vandalistic hostile act to be seen for a long time," resolute and effective action is needed to discover the perpetrators most speedily. The failure to do so will not only encourage the enemy but will also have a negative effect on the general situation in the municipality and in the province. Consequently, the members of the committee asked the presidium to set up a special working group whose task will be to analyze hostile activities in the area of Suva Reka and propose concrete measures aimed at restoring a healthy political situation in the municipality.

At the session it was stated again that in the present situation Kosovo's biggest political problem continued to be the alarming rate of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and that the political situation would not be favorable until that process had been halted.

During the discussion it was stressed that the kinds of basic organizations needed in the existing situation were those which were able to assess the concrete contribution made by every one of their members to the realization of party tasks and which were also able to rid themselves of "guests and observers in the League of Communists". It was also stressed that hard work and the battle for income were prerequisites for further development and that in this connection, it was stated, Communists should resolutely strive to distinguish between hard work and idleness, oppose any tendencies to subordinate the interests of society to personal interests and make an effort to overcome passiveness and the lack of self-initiative, and to engage in criticism and self-criticism.

Within the whole framework of economic problems, which were also discussed at the plenary session today, employment was singled out as a separate question. Speaking about this Vukasin Jokanovic, secretary of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, pointed out the complexity of this problem and its increasingly pronounced social economic and even political dimensions. It is true that unemployment is not a phenomenon confined to Kosovo alone, but it does manifest itself in this environment in its fullest and acutest form. At the moment 91,000 persons are looking for a job. The rate of unemployment is two and half times as high as that for the whole country. On average 42 people apply for each vacancy. Two-thirds of those who are looking for work possess some skill or school qualification and nearly 70 percent of them are below 28 years of age and the number of those among them with secondary or university training is increasing.

Speaking in greater detail about why unemployment had risen 3.3 times over the past 13 years, Kokanovic said that the natural growth of population and the migration from the countryside to towns had played a major role in the growing acuteness of this problem. He expressed the view that the LC and other social elements had failed to develop the level of activity necessary to contain demographic movement and the birthrate within realistic limits. The problem of exceptionally high population growth in modern conditions could not be ignored, but had to be the subject of attention in all sociopolitical organizations and in particular in the Conference for the Social Activity of Women and in educational, health and other institutions. The ideopolitical activity of the LC and other elements could achieve better results in family planning and gradually reduce the high birthrate.

Jovanovic also mentioned that one of the main causes of unemployment was to be found in the failure to achieve planned development and the increasing difficulties experienced in eliminating the difference between levels of development. This lagging behind was also due to the amount of funds invested, poor investment structure, the slow rate of activation of new capacities, the poor exploitation of the existing capacities, low productivity and numerous other factors. Vukasin Jokanovic stressed the need for the maximum involvement of all the employed people in the efforts to creat better employment opportunities by improving work results, making a more rational use of work hours and production capacities, and achieving higher productivity.

During the discussion on employment, the speakers in which were Hamit Haliti, Milos Milojevic, Inire Bunjaku, Kacusa Jasari, Kola Siroka, Svetislav Vukovic, Vlado Petkovic, Avdi Bakali, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Imer Pulja, Kurtes Salihu and Veli Deva, attention was drawn to the complexity of this problem which was assuming alarming proportions, as well as to ways of alleviating it.

Stress was placed on better utilization of the existing capacities, higher productivity and more rapid development of the province, primarily through the pooling of labor and resources, more rapid development of agriculture and crafts where great reserves of work could be found for the unemployed. Attention was also drawn to the need to retrain people leaving school for work in production.

Winding up the discussion, Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, stressed that radical changes had to be made in keeping with the attitudes of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee in the work, behavior and activity of the LC and in the ideological and political training of its members. Commenting on the problem of unemployment, Dolasevic insisted that action should be started in all the municipal and basic party organizations to assess the situation and find a way out of the present situation. He drew particular attention to the need to find work for trainees and highly skilled cadres and spoke in favour of abolishing or reorienting administrative occupation which had no prospect.

Svetislav Dolasevic repeated his earlier proposal for the reexamination of the possibility of floating a national loan to alleviate unemployment and asked the Socialist Alliance of Working People and the trade unions to come out with clear views on this.

At the end of an hours-long discussion, the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee adopted the actions and measures with which the League of Communists aims to implement its employment policy.

New Officials Elected

LD252240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Pristina, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee elected Kolj Siroka new member to the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, replacing Sinan Hasani, who left for a new post. Kadri Cerkini was elected member of the Statutory Commission of the Kosovo LC Central Committee. At the same time, the Provincial Committee approved the proposal to elect Bajram Seljani, secretary of the Provincial Committee Presidium, and Veselj Sulja as members of the Serbian LC Central Committee from the Kosovo LC and proposed that Radomir Bulic be elected member of the Statutory Committee of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

DOLASEVIC SPEAKS ON 'FRANTIC ATTACKS BY AWP'

LD241417 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Summary] Pec, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, spoke in Pec today at the popular meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the formation of the first Kosovo-Metohija national liberation proletarian combat brigade. Beside surviving members of the brigade and citizens of Pec the meeting was also attended by Nebi Gasi, president of the Kosovo Presidency, and Ilija Djukic, president of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia.

"Referring to our relations with Albania, Svetislav Dolasevic stressed that for decades now, and particularly in recent years, we have been exposed to the frantic attacks by the AWP and its leadership. They attack our system indiscriminately and call themselves defenders of the rights of Albanians in our country. In this way they interfere flagrantly in our internal affairs. It would be better, if Enver Hoxha and his clique cared more about their own people, who have not yet experienced all the benefits of the modern age. They should not project their own difficulties on to others since the Albanian people are quite aware of our joint efforts in the struggle against the fascist occupying forces."

TRIAL OF 20 ALBANIAN NATIONALISTS CONTINUES

LD212015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Pristina, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- The interrogation of members of the underground organization which has been active in recent years under the name of the "Popular Liberation Front" continued in Pristina District Court today before the council of five judges presided over by Judge Ahmet Ahmeti.

Today, the third day of the trial, the court interrogated 7 of the 20 members of this underground organization which acted from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. They are charged with criminal acts of conspiring to carry out hostile activity and of hostile propaganda.

The first to be interrogated when the trial was resumed were Sabri and Fatmi Sopi, who are charged in the indictment with being members of this organization. They started being active by acquiring and studying propaganda material. Their practical activity followed later, when in June 1983, acting under instructions from Sejdi Veselji, Rahman Bahtiri, and Musli Prebreza. the organization's ringleaders, they dug a 2 by 3 meter bunker in the village of Zlase.

The bunker was intended to be used to hide propaganda material and technical equipment, and, if necessary, members of the underground organization. These two accused were members of a group of three led by the second accused, Rahman Bahtiri, and their duty was to expand the organization. At the main hearing both rejected the charges made in the indictment but admitted that they had been involved in these activities and were members of the so-called "Popular Liberation Front."

The hostile activities of the next accused person to be interrogated today, Agim Sahiti, started as far back as 1979, when at his first meeting with the first accused, Sejdi Veselji, he stated that one should fight against the Albanian nationality's inequality and the difficult situation in Kosovo. Though at first he did not definitely agree to be a member of the organization, he had the foolish idea for a subversive action or, to be more accurate, wanted to blow up the bus linking Donja Brnica and Pristina, most of whose passengers were members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities. It goes without saying that Sahiti refused to admit that he had carried out any of his activities and that he was a member of the irredentists, because, believe it or not, he had heard of this organization "for the first time" when he was given the indictment.

The next accused, Isljam Krasnici, is charged in the indictment with the criminal act of hostile propaganda and in particular with contacts with people from the Albanian consulate in Turkey as far back as 1977, when he received hostile books "as a gift" from this neighboring country's diplomatic representatives, brought them to Yugoslavia, and zealously kept "lending" them to people who shared his views. At the hearing he stated that he had visited Turkey for the new year and had simply happened, "by the way," to take the books from the Albanian consulate.

Tefik Rahmani is also on trial for hostile propaganda. Unlike his predecessors who tried on the whole to deny the charges, one of the accused, Muhamet Krueziu, today "repented," stating that he "was and remains" a Communist and "faithful to the party and our system."

The last among the accused to be interrogated today, Dr Skender Bosnjaku, former head of the epidemiological institute in Pristina, based his defense on the authority exercised by the first accused, whom he "blindly trusted" and under whose influence he "had fallen." This is mainly how he explained why he had read Enver Hoxha's pamphlet entitled "The Titoites," which he had, "read out of curiosity."

The trial will continue with the interrogation of the rest of the accused.

Closing Addresses Made

LD231725 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Pristina, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 4-day trial of the members of the irredentist "Popular Liberation Front" organization ended in Pristina District Court today. This was an underground organization whose illegal activity in recent years included acquiring, writing, copying, and distributing hostile propaganda material. It also tried to expand by recruiting like-minded persons and made plans for and worked practically to form the "Republic of Kosovo" which would include all those parts of Yugoslavia where Albanians are in a majority.

During the trial today Hamit Gasi, deputy district public prosecutor, delivered the final address on behalf of the prosecution. He insisted on the original charge that out of 20 members of this irredentist organization, most of them have perpetrated the criminal act of conspiring to carry out hostile activity while the other, smaller group has been charged with spreading hostile propaganda.

In its closing address the defense counsel mainly insisted that changes be made in the charges brought against several persons in the dock, especially those who are charged with the criminal act of conspiring to carry out hostile activity.

The council of five judges, presided over by Judge Ahmet Ahmeti, will deliver its closing address on Monday.

Judges Pass Sentences

LD251444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Pristina, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- The council of five judges of Pristina District Court, presided over by Judge Ahmet Ahmeti, passed today after a 5-day trial, sentences of between 3 and 14 years' imprisonment on 20 Albanian nationalists and irredentists who, as members of the "Popular Liberation Front," carried out hostile activity and propaganda.

The first accused, Sejdi Veselji, organizer and leader of this underground organization, which was particularly active during the last 3 years, has been sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment; his "right hand," Rahman Bahtiri, to 13 years; and both Semsi Veselji and Esat Brajsori, also members of the top leadership of this illegal organization, to 11 years. Sentences of 10 years have been passed on Musli Prebreza, Sabri Sopi, and Ilijaz Zitija. Hamdi Rafun was sentenced to 9 years' imprisonment. Agim Sahiti, Afrim Zitija, Ramadan Avdiju, and Salih Sefa all received sentences of 8 years' imprisonment; and Fatmir Sopi and Dzemalj Redzepi of 7 years' imprisonment.

For spreading hostile propaganda, Isljam Krasnici and Tefik Ramadani have been sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment; and Skender Bosnjaku, former teacher of the epidemiology institute in Pristina to 4 year's imprisonment.

The court also passed an additional sentence on Tefik Ramadani, banning him from his professional job as a teacher for 3 years after his imprisonment sentence elapses.

It was established during the trial that all the accused carried out hostile activity through writing, acquiring, copying, and distributing propaganda material. They also assembled and worked on expanding their organization. They planned and organized demonstrations with the main purpose of establishing the "Kosovo Republic," which would include all those parts of Yugoslavia where the Albanian population is in the majority and which would at some stage in the future join Albania either by force or voluntarily.

MEMBERS OF MOVEMENT FOR SR OF ALBANIANS ON TRIAL

LD262030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Pristina, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- The trial has started in the district court in Pristina today before the council of five judges presided over by Judge Imer Osaj of a group of members of an irredentist organization known as the "Movement for the Socialist Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia," charged in the indictment with the criminal act of conspiring to carry out hostile activity and hostile propaganda.

The following are on trial: Kadri Osmani, 47, pensioner, from Pristina; Enver Topali, 25, student, from the village of Grebno near Urosevac; Abdulah Rustoli, 31, unemployed, from Prugovac near Urosevac; Raif Celja, 21, student, from Titova Mitrovica; Rahim Rama, 21, student, from Pristina; Remzi Bunjaku, 28, engineering technician, from Pristina; Ajet Djuli, 31, teacher, from Pristina; Meha Uka, 22, student, from the village of Bajgora near Titova Mitrovica; Nezdmedin Grguri, 30, student, from Veliki Belacevac near Pristina; Mahmut Ibrahimi, 22, student, from [name indistinct] near Struga; Ibis Visi, 26, Agim Visi, 24, and Bedzet Imisiti, 26, students from Dubrava near Kacanik; and Ramo Buja, 26, student, from the village of Bujan near Lipljan.

The members of this hostile underground organization acted, as do other members of the irredentist movement, in groups of three, distributed pamphlets and sent ultimatums to officials and organs of sociopolitical organizations in Kosovo and the whole country, in which they demanded the status of republic for the Province of Kosovo and even set the deadline for this, 1 January 1984, threatening that they would otherwise take "concrete and even armed action."

They planned that their "movement" should later on develop into an "antirevisionist front." They also planned to set up an "operational-scientific headquarters" as the highest organ of what they planned as the "party of the future, the Kosovo Party of Struggle." According to their plan, this would be followed, in accordance with some hierarchical system of preference, by the setting up of "district" and "regional headquarters" and guerrilla units. They went so far in their plan as to envisage the title of "marshal", for which they proposed Adem Demaci, a hardened irredentist who is now serving a sentence because of his hostile activities. Dzafer Satri, who is in emigration in Switzerland, was nominated deputy "general secretary."

The members of this underground group also planned to set up a so-called organization called the "Revolutionary Youth of Kosovo," which would be known as the "young followers of Enver" and also intended to send some of their members to western countries to establish contact with other hostile groups, an aim which they partly achieved. The culmination of their "travels" and plans were to be visits to the United Nations and to their "teacher" Enver Hoxha.

According to the indictment, which is represented by Burgi Deva, deputy district prosecutor in Pristina, as members of the hostile underground organization known as the "Movement for the Socialist Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia" and by acting from the platform of the AWP, the defendants intended to overthrow our socialist system and strove in particular to create an anti-Serbian and anti-Yugoslav mood.

The first defendant, Kadri Osmani, who was the first to be interrogated, is charged in the indictment with being one of the leaders and the main inspirer and organizer of this underground organization. He has already twice before been convicted on account of hostile activities. At the main hearing he stated that two men who shared his views and who are now his codefendants found him "by accident" after he had lived peacefully for 5 months after leaving prison and appointed him "minister of internal affairs," an "office" which he was to continue to occupy until the congress of the organization, scheduled to take place in the first half of this year. Osmani tried to prove that he was not the main planner of attempts on the life of a number of officials of security organs and prominent activists in Gnjilane.

Confronted with evidence, however, he was not able to deny the indictment which charges him with being one of the key personalities in the "headquarters" of the hostile organization and with working for the cause of "northern and southern Albania."

By "northern Albania" he meant the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and other areas in Yugoslavia which are predominantly populated by members of the Albanian nationality. Osmani tried to put part of the blame on other members of the underground organization.

The second defendant, Enver Topali, mainly agreed with the indictment, while Abdulah Rustoli, Raif Celja, Rahim Rama, and Remzi Bunjaku tired to present themselves as people who had been led astray and recruited for the irredentist organization. The trial continues.

ALIMPIC SETS JOINT ASSEMBLY SESSION FOR 28 JUNE

LD250833 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0713 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade -- Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly, has convened a joint session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces to be held on 28 June. At the session the LCY Central Committee Presidium president will be proclaimed an ex-officio member of the SFRY Presidency. The composition of the SFRY Presidency will also be proclaimed.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH HUNGARY -- Belgrade, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- The result of Yugoslav foreign trade with Hungary during the first 5 months of this year compared to last year is that our exports are 2 percent down and our imports up as much as 17.5 percent. The value of our goods placed on that country's market was about $105 million while $115.5 million was paid for Hungarian products. It was said at the session today of the Hungarian section in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy that judging by the present results and if commodity exchange were to continue at the same pace this year's trade program will not be implemented. The decline in our exports is the result of stricter conditions applied when approval is given for compensation business which last accounted for one half of our total commodity exchange. The result was that our intervention import of edible oil, sunflower seeds, and fertilizers was paid for with dollars instead of being paid with our exports. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 25 Jun 84 LD]

DJUKIC ELECTED SUBNOR PRESIDENT -- Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Federation of Veterans' Association of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] Today elected Ilija Djukic as president of the SUBNOR Federal Council for the next 1-year mandate. The presidium also elected Petko Plazacic as secretary of the SUBNOR Federal Council for the next 2-year mandate. [Excerpts] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 20 Jun 84 LD]

NEW SAWP SLOVENE DELEGATION CHAIRMAN -- Ljubljana, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- At the proposal of the SAWP Republican Conference of Slovenia, the delegates from the Socialist Republic of Slovenia in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today elected Tone Turnher as the new chairman of their delegation. At the same time, they thanked Dr Anton Vratusa, hitherto chairman of the delegation, for his successful and selfless work. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 22 Jun 84 LD]

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS NAMED -- Ljubljana, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Slovene Assembly today appointed Janez Bohoric vice president of the Slovene Executive Council, and Marko Kosin and Dr Martin Zoric members of the Slovene Executive Council. Marko Kosin was also appointed president of the Slovene Republican Committee for International Cooperation and Dr Martin Zoric president of the Slovene Republican Committee for Education, Training and Physical Culture. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1223 GMT 20 Jun 84 LD]